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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,365—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
— BOKHARA.....	2632	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L. ROHILLA.....	3500	700	W. Barratt ..	6th June.
— KASHGAR.....	2621	450	R. G. Murray..	13th "
L. VERONA.....	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th "
— SURAT.....	3142	530	A.W. Adamson	27th "
L. NEPAUL.....	3336	600	H. Wyatt ..	4th July.
— CATHAY.....	2863	500	W. M. Robbie	11th "
L. PESHAWUR..	3900	600	E. I. Baker ..	18th "
— VENETIA.....	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KHEDIVE.....	3860	600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA.....	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	16th "
THIBET.....	2262	400	C. Fraser	30th "
SHANNON.....	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

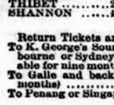
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	2.5

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 23, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and price see sa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs. 500	Including	I Class .. Rs. 520	Including
II do.... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do.... 150	with food.	III do. 155	with food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	145	do.	130
	II do.	do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new)	..G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE,

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	....A. Tercig.....	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	....B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280 ..	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AGLAIA	....B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	2nd June.
s. s. DAPHNE	....G. Doncich.....	1,927	400	2nd July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

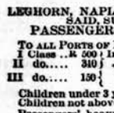
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	About	21st June
SPEKE HALL.....	W. Brand..	2,700	400	"	5th July.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	"	22nd July.
WESTOW HALL....	T. Collin	2,700	400	"	15th Aug.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	"	13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL.....	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	"	27th Sept.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	"	14th Oct.
KENNETH HALL...	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	"	28th Oct.
WESTOW HALL....	T. Collin	2,700	400	"	18th Nov.
RYDAL HALL.....	J. C. Shaw..	2,700	400	"	6th Dec.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

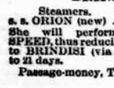
N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE.
S. S. COLUMBIA.
2,000 Tons. 300 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
OR
OVERLAND TO LONDON via MARSEILLES.

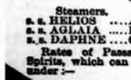


THIS steamer will SAIL on the 27th instant for MARSEILLES.

Fare to Marseilles .. Rs. 400.
Do. to London via Marseilles .. Rs. 500.

Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool without extra charge. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th May, 1882.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

S. S. TUSCANY has ARRIVED from Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KILWA, 1,552 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 29th May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, 1882, at 11 a.m. Weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th, June 1882.

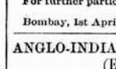
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 26th May, 1882. Agents.

CLAN LINE.



THE following sailings have been fixed:—

Tons.
CLAN MACLEAN . 2,400 For Liverpool about 31st May.
Passage money to London or Liverpool ....Rs. 450
For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1882. Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival, including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,
EX S. S. "KAISAR-I-HIND," OF

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK and ANGLO-SWISS MILK, Milk-maid brand. } Cash 7 annas per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.

and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins.....Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins..... „	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

HENKE'S SCHIEDAM
AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

BY special arrangement, TREACHER and Co. import direct from the shippers supplies of this favourite SPIRIT, which they confidently recommend.

Quarts .....per doz.	Rs. 16
Pints..... do. „	9

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 27th MAY,
THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY
will perform the fascinating opera of
HATIM BIN TAI,
And the amusing farce of
HALF A FACE FOR FIFTY RUPEES.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1882.
Under the distinguished patronage and presence of BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. CARNEGY.
GRAND PERFORMANCE
OF THE
ROYAL STAR VARIETY TROUPE.

UNDER Orders from Government the 11TH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I. will be DISBANDED on the 30th June, 1882. ALL CLAIMS against the Officers' Mess of that Regiment should therefore reach undersigned on or before the 25TH JUNE, 1882, after which date no further claims will be received.

W. F. HUME, Major,
President Mess Committee, 11th N. I., Baroda.

TO BE LET, from the 1st of June next, two BUNGALOWS situated at Lower Colaba. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a TOP-FLOOR situated in Elphinstone Circle, open to the westerly breeze. Rent Rs. 75 only. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on or about the 15th June next, a very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW, situated at Middle Colaba, consisting of a drawing, dining, two bed, dressing and bath rooms on the top floor, and same accommodation below. It is entirely open to the westerly breeze and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill and Colaba. It is known as Marine Villa. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that WASSOODEW BALAJEE, VENOOBAI, the wife of the said WASSOODEW BALAJEE, ATMARAM BALAJEE, GANGABAI, the wife of the said ATMARAM BALAJEE, and BALKRUSTNA BALAJEE, and LUCKSMIBAI, the wife of the said BALCHUSTNA BALAJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, have CONTRACTED to SELL to MOOLTANI THAKOREDAS LILLARAM all that piece of Fazendari land, whereof one Pandoorang Crustnajee is Fazenda, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Naglavy Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvy in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7 kathis or thereabouts in length, and 2 kathis or thereabouts in breadth, and which said piece of land is bounded on the east by the said Nagdavy Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by a gully common to the house of Dhobee Runchoredas Bhugwan and to the premises contracted to be sold, and on the south by the house belonging to Bhundari Govind Babool and Kassinath Babool; which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, and are now in the occupation of the vendors and purchaser. All persons having any claims against the premises by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any.—Dated this 26th day of May, 1882.

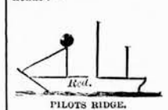
HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

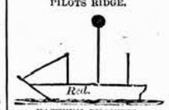
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 18.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
HOOGHLY RIVER APPROACHES.
ALTERATION OF COLOUR AND DISTINGUISHING MARKS OF LIGHT-VESSELS.

THE Port Commissioners, Calcutta, have notified that from the 1st November, 1882, the whole of the light-vessels marking the approaches to the Hooghly River will be painted *Red*, and that the following distinguishing marks will be displayed at the mast heads:—



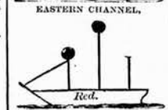
PILOTS RIDGE.

The Pilots' Ridge light-vessel which now carries at the main a Black ball with white horizontal band, will display a *Black ball at the Foremast head.*



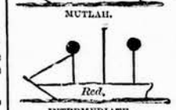
EASTERN CHANNEL.

The distinguishing mark of the Eastern Channel light-vessel will remain as at present, *i. e.*, a *Black ball at the Mainmast head.*



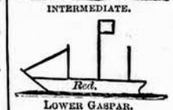
MUTLAH.

The Mutlah light-vessel, which now carries at the main a Red ball with white horizontal band, will display a *Black ball at both Fore and Mainmast heads.*



INTERMEDIATE.

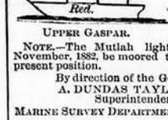
The "Intermediate" light-vessel, which now carries a double triangle at the main, will display a *Black ball at the For and Mizenmast heads.*



LOWER GASPAR.

The distinguishing marks for the Gaspar light-vessels will remain as at present, *i. e.*,

The Lower Gaspar, a *White flag at the main.*



UPPER GASPAR.

The Upper Gaspar, a *White flag with Red star.*

NOTE.—The Mutlah light-vessel will, from the 1st November, 1882, be moored two miles due South of its present position.

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 29th April, 1882.

This Notice affects the following:—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts Nos. 814, 829, and 70.
„ „ Light List for 1882.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 115, 115*a*, 1172, 15*c*, and 103*a*.
„ „ „ Light List for 1882;
also
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, pp. 471 to 477.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
Marine Department.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

HAVE just received a supply of the following:—

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,

Nestle's Food	Re. 1	8 per tin.
Savory and Moore's Infants' Food.	„ 0	10 „
Melin's Food... ... small size	„ 1	0 per bot.
Do. ... large size	„ 1	12 „
Hard's Food ... „	„ 0	12 per pot.
Robinson's Patent Groats. „	„ 0	12 per tin.
Do. do. Barley. „	„ 0	12 „

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PURE COD LIVER OIL.

THE necessity for procuring genuine oil from the liver of the cod being of paramount importance to the invalid, and there being no certain test as to its genuineness, T. & T. have adopted the only safeguard, *i.e.*, by having it selected for them by their correspondents at home, who pay great attention to the manufacture of this valuable medicinal agent.

Sold in bottles
at As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.			CASH. Per doz. Quarts Rs.	a.
16	0	... Fine Old ... ...MARSALA... ... ... Sicily..		16	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
30	0	... Fine Old ... ..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		30	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
33	0	... Superior Old ... PORT ... Portugal...		33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
26	0	... Fine Old ... PORT ... Portugal...		26	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
18	0	... Fine ... PORT ... Portugal...		18	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.			
21	8	... Fine Old ...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...		21	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
17	0	.. Fine... ...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...		17	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.			
		N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE

BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION STORES,
(WHOLESALE & RETAIL)
CORNER OF FORBES AND MEADOW STREETS,
FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—8, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.
PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE MADE DIRECT TO

W. J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

OUR POONA ESTABLISHMENT
WILL BE OPENED
THURSDAY, 1ST JUNE,
FOR THE MONSOON SEASON.

WATSON AND CO.,

EAST-STREET, POONA. ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

APPROACH OF THE RAINS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA,
ENSURING EASE, COMFORT, AND VENTILATION.

	Inches long.			Price
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, a useful garment	46	48	50	Rs. 10 0
	52	54	56	„ 12 0
Fine Drab Nainsook, very Light and Durable	46	48	50	„ 12 8
	52	54	56	„ 15 0
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine Drab Cashmere, Double Texture, with Velvet Collar. The best Waterproof made; will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt, or tear	46	48	50	„ 30 0
	52	54	56	„ 32 0
The Cape Ventilating Coat, fine Drab Lytton Cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46	48	50	„ 20 0
	52	54	56	„ 22 0
"The Ulster," Fine Drab Nainsook, double texture		50	52	„ 25 0
		54	56	„ 28 0
"The Ulster" Stout Drab Twilled Cosmo Cloth, lined with thin woolen plaid, very useful for driving			54 56	„ 28 0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Fine Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	48	50	52	„ 38 0
	54	&	56	„ 42 0
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Cashmere, Double Texture	48	50	52	„ 48 0
	54		56	„ 52 0
Drab Waterproof Helmets				„ 5 0
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair				„ 5 0
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons				each Rs. 12-8, 15, „ 20 0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, per yard				„ 7 0
Brass Eyelets, fitted, at per dozen				„ 3 0

CASH DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the rupee also allowed on V. P. P. Parcels.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO. OUTFITTERS, 3, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECIPES carefully prepared and dispensed under the immediate superintendence of qualified European Chemists.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER USERS OF POWER IN BULK.

WATER POWER, varying from 100 to 1,000 H. P., is available at 38 sites on the Bari Doab and Western Jumna Canals in the Punjab.

The tracts in which the Water Power is situated are:—

(*a.*) Between the rivers Beas and Ravi, to the North of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, 26 sites, close to the Amritsar and Pathankote Railway now under construction.

(*b.*) To the West of, and about 16 miles from, the river Jumna, 12 sites, on a Navigable Canal running from Karnal to Delhi, and within easy distance of the grand Trunk Road.

Leases will be granted for 20 years, on the following approximate rates per H. P. per annum.

For the first	3 years	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. Nil.
Do. second	5 „	...	...	...	...	...	„ 60
Do. third	6 „	...	...	...	...	...	„ 100
Do. fourth	6 „	...	...	...	...	...	„ 150

Full particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab Irrigation Branch, Lahore, and information regarding the Water Power available at the various sites, and their local advantages, can be obtained from the Offices of the Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab Canal, Amritsar, and Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canal, Delhi.

By order,
R. HOME, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Offg. Joint Secretary, Government, Punjab,
Lahore, 24th Jany. 1882. P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE.

By kind permission of E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

A handsome Gold Watch will be given as a prize to the author of the best, and a beautiful Album to the author of the worst Original Commandum.

Competitors to send in their compositions not later than FRIDAY, June 2nd, to care of SOUNDY & Co., Limited, where the prizes may be seen.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
Capt. A. W. PROUDFOOT.
Capt. W. TENNENT.
Qr.-Mr. A. F. SOUNDY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

CHEMICAL FOOD.

Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution. Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,

Containing the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine, An invaluable remedy for general debility. Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,

A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness. Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S ARM-MACHINE.—It has an arm of 1¼ inch diameter; is all nickel plated, the best for sewing sleeves, joints, &c. For cash or on monthly payments.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, COURVOISIER'S BRANDY. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

HUNYADI JANOS WATER, Pints Re. 1, at B. PHILIPS & Co.'s PHARMACY, 17, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a SHORTHAND WRITER for a Merchant's Office. Apply R., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CANE with silver handle LOST yesterday between Malabar Hill and Fort. The founder is requested to send to Byculla Club.

A HIGHLY respectable PERSON would be glad to accompany a lady or children to England. Highest reference. Address C. W., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

DINDIGUL HAVANNAHS, per 100 Rs. 2. Unrivalled in quality and finish. Well seasoned and quite fit for immediate smoke.—Howard & Co. 30, Meadow Street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A large upperstoried bed-room with bath-room can be had in a pleasantly situated bungalow. Apply M., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, Mr. G. W. Read's household furniture, Burroughs' and Watt's Billiard-table, carriages and horses, at Storm Hall, Mazagon, to-day at 1 p.m.

WANTED, purchasers for 500 yards of Tweeds at 30 per cent. discount; Hats, Helmets, Shirts, Collars, Neck-ties, &c., at same reduction. ALLAN'S, Hummum-st.

FOR SALE, at once, at 34, Valpackhadee, opposite Police Commissioner's Office, Mazagon, a large number of PLANTS, CROTONS of all varieties, ROSES, &c., &c., CHEAP.

WANTED, experienced COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS! FELT HATS!—A splendid assortment at NOOR MAHOMED'S,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 26.

THE situation in Egypt seems to be assuming a somewhat more critical aspect, but otherwise the home telegrams to-day have been, from a commercial point of view, a shade more cheerful. French Rentes are again lower, the quotation being now 116½, a decline of ⅛ in the past two days, but the London Stock markets, so far as quoted by Reuter, are unaltered, and the weekly return of the Bank of England is better to the extent that the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has advanced from 42 to 44 per cent.

The English Wheat crop, it is said, is expected to be up to an average, which, although possibly against us in one respect, as likely to restrict the export from this side, will be all in favour of other branches of business, nothing being so conducive to an active home trade as a favourable harvest.

Piece-goods in Manchester yesterday were reported firm, and the Liverpool Cotton market, Reuter says, closed strong, with Surats steady and arrivals showing a hardening tendency. Private messages are scarcely so favourable, but there is the fact that the day's sales totalled 15,000 bales, and that Americans, both on the spot and to arrive, were 1-16d. dearer. From New York too, although ready Mid.-Uplands are unchanged at 12¼ cents., the quotation for August shipment is 18 points higher at 12·36. On the surface of things this would point to a possible beginning of a decided recovery in the value of the staple, but we are inclined to think that people who base their hopes on the idea will eventually be disappointed. Receipts here, so far from showing any diminution, are, if anything, on the increase, and any expectation that an early setting in of the monsoon is likely to interfere with exports is, to say the least of it, premature. The receipts at the American ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Thursday's Receipts.....	1,000	5,100	2,700
Six days'	11,000	30,300	18,200

COTTON here to-day has been decidedly firmer on the strength of the home advices, and sellers in a general way have been holding for an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. This has to some extent checked business, and the mail day has also restricted buying to smaller figures than would otherwise have been reached. Nevertheless a comparatively large business has been done, something like 4,000 bales having been taken up for export, about 2,000 bales being of Oomra description, and the rest made up of Dholleras. Supplies are large, yesterday's receipts being 15,000 bales, but a large proportion of this is made up of cotton which is not very saleable. Quotations are :—

Fine Oomra (nominal).....	Rs.	205	per candy.
Good do	"	196	"
F. G. F. do	"	190	"
G. F. do	"	182	"
Fine Dholleras (nominal)	"	208	"
Good do	"	194	"
F. G. F. do	"	185	"
G. F. do	"	179	"
Good Ginned Dharwar	"	206	"
Good Westerns	"	184	"
F. G. F. do	"	178	"

WHEAT is arriving rather more freely, but the competition amongst exporters is as keen as ever, and prices show no symptom of giving way. No. 1 soft white is still quoted at Rs. 33 to Rs. 34, soft red at Rs. 31 to Rs. 32 per candy.

LINSEED is very firm at Rs. 5-9 to Rs. 5-10 per cwt., the liberal daily arrivals being swept up as they come to hand. Rapeseed is in small supply, and Rs. 6-1 is still the quotation for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS, if anything, are a shade steadier. For Liverpool *via* Canal 30s. is now the lowest figure quoted, the native speculators having taken up a large proportion of the available tonnage. For London and Marseilles 31s. 3d. to 32s. 6d. is asked, and for Havre and Antwerp 32s. 6d. to 33s. 9d. The steamer Joseph Ardib has been put on for Trieste and Venice at 45s., payable here, a considerable inquiry existing for these ports at the moment. Cape freights are quiet, and 41s. 3d. has been done for Liverpool to-day by wooden ship. The current figures, however, are 42s. 6d. to 45s. for wood and 47s. 6d. to 48s. 9d. for iron.

IMPORTS are unaltered in every respect. There is no sign of goods being more actively inquired for, and Metals and Coals continue quiet in the extreme.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has shown no quotable alteration, although the tendency has been easier and there are more buyers of bills at yesterday's minimum rates. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	is. 8¾d.	per Rupee	
Do. telegraphic	is. 8 1-16d.	"	
Do. 4 months' sight ...	is. 8 5-16d.	"	
Credits 3 " " ...	is. 8 11-32d.	"	
Documents 3 " "	is. 8¾d.	"	
Francs 3 " "	2·44	"	

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at ¼ per cent. premium, telegraphic at 3-16 per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled very quiet, and we have not heard of any transactions of importance. The political situation is regarded with a considerable amount of uneasiness, and owing to that there are few buyers. The nominal rates at the close are—Fours, Rs. 102 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 109.

SHARES all round are quieter. Bank of Bombays have receded to Rs. 790. Colaba Company are Rs. 20 lower at Rs. 800. Press Companies are generally very firm, but not quotably altered. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies appear to be suffering some slight reaction after the firmness of the early part of the week, and in a few cases a decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 has been established.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	790
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	20	12½	2 do.	99

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	"	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	2,363	2,363	Rs.	800
Port Canning Co.....	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	230

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	100	420
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,500
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	30	425
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 t	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company.	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.a. Rs. 100	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000	10	6	..	2½
Do. Do.	1,000	100	100	..	1,005
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	1,010
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	1.	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited.	42,000		5	..	6

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	..	460
Assert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18p.ct.	600
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,130
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	575
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.a.	
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	490
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	56
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,030
Dhollera P. & G. Co....	600	300	all	30	220
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,148
Fort Pres Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.a.	455
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.a.	2,725
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	720	Rs. 35	565
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. a.	530
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	340
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	235	215
Sind & Puniaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	2,075
Samoon Press Co.....	300	100	500	25	1,200
Volkart's Press Co....	450	00	a	50	650

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company.....	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. a	530
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	750
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	775
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	700
Country Mills	800	50	50	50	800
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	555
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	Rs. 25	655
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	540
Golan Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	..	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,040
Hyderabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,075
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraj Bhallow handeish	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	980
Kastao Mackuna	750	1,000	1,000	30	900
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	930
Mahalukshmi	950	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	1,890
Manockjee Petit's	600	1,000	500	Rs. 55	83
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	1,250
Morarjee Goculdas ..	5,000	250	25	15 p. a.	237½
National Spinning ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	120	1,220
New Great Eastern ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	940
Oriental	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. a.	910
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	4,000	625	62	Rs. 5	640
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	500	35	320
Shalapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,33 xd
Soondercie	600	1,000	1,000	50 p. a.	1,190
Southern India	750	200	1,000	5	900
Victoria Mills	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	605
Western India S. & W. Co. say a	550	1,000	1,000	60	925
	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	910

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ixia, 1,284 tons, Captain H. Smith, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Humbert, 1,240 tons, Captain W. Arnott, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Geo. Hutton, 1,428 tons, Captain T. J. Guest, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, 1,132 tons, Captain J. C. Avard, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain A. Clark, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. F. C. Gibbosly, and 100 deck.

THE Hall Line steamer Bretton Hall, 1,917 tons, Captain C. Hodder, sailed yesterday for Malta and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Stocker and four children, and Mr. Hanna.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 686 tons Captain A. Clark, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Miss Cole, Col. Bell, Dr. Duke, Mr. Bonnet, Mr. Newman, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Mowjee, and 46 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Aglaia, 1,474 tons, Captain B. Crillanovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, &c., with four deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Trieste.—384 packages papers, 18 cases medicines, 36 packages colour and paints, 4 cases buttons, 130 barrels beer, 4 cases metal wire, 12 bales twjst, 86 cases cologne, 72 packages glassware, 50, cases wine, and 3 cases oil. From Rhoides.—7 barrels sellarus. From Smyrna.—2 cases tobacco. From Constantinople.—1 box gold. From Port Said.—1 box gold.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Punjaub(s).....	Clark	Bussorah, May 12.
26	Aglaia (s)	Crijanovich	Trieste, May 1.
	Lamperts (s).....	Jones	London, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Clan Gordon (s) ..	Nelson.....	Liverpool.
	Ixia (s).....	Smith	Hull.
	Geo. Hutton(s)...	Guest	Trieste, &c.
	Abyssinia (s).....	Clark	Kurrachee, &c.
	Patna (s).....	Avard	Coast and Carwar.
	Indus (s)	Shallard ...	London, &c.
	Humbert (s)	Arnott.....	Port Said.
	Bretton Hall (s)	Hodder	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clintonia, to Antwerp.
Steamer Joseph Arbib, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Henry Bolckow, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Aglaia, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

May ARRIVALS.
22 Mahratta (s) .....Kendall ....Penang, April 23.
Chinsura (s) .....Sayers .....London, May 2.
Shelley (s) .....Steel ..... P. de Galle, May 18.
Ludgate Hill (s) ..Allen .....Glasgow, Feb. 21.
Benares .....Inglis .....London, Feb. 12.
Gilroy ..... Leslie .....Liverpool, Feb. 14.

DEPARTURES.
May 22.—Steamers Cormorant and Osmanli. Ship Frins Gem.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Columbia (s)—411 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolramon Sallay Mahomed.
Clan Gordon (s)—2 barrels alum, Hemraj Khimjee.
Tuscany (s)—109 boxes candles, Hassum Ahmed ; 12 cases umbrellas, Framjee Eduljee ; 9 cases umbrellas, Esmaljee Mahamedally.
Aderondeck (s)—39 cases clocks, Hajee Oosman Tar Mahamed.

FROM LONDON.
Clan Maclean (s)—50 barrels tar and 50 barrels pitch, Geo. Jenning and Co ; 500 barrels cement, Sir C. Forbes and Co ; 115 kegs wire nails, Ali bhoy Rahoojee ; 30 cases Soda water bottles, Hajee Abdool Rahman.
Bokhara (s)—1 box gold bars (Rs. 68,260), The H. and S. Bank ; 5 cases papers, Abdoolally Abdoolremon ; 10 cases claret, 13 cases hocks and 10 cases moselles, Bolton and Co.
Brindisi (s)—7 cases clocks, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.
Uppingham (s)—10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Teneran (s)—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Zambesi (s)—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
France (s)—30 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ancona (s)—13 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Gwalior (s)—4 cases claret, Sorabjee Hormuajee Bottlewalla.

FROM GENOA.
Sumatra (s)—50 cases brandy, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Sumatra (s)—10 cases brandy, C. H. B. Forbes and Co ; 61 cases brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 41 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Calcutta—100 tons old iron, Keeka Khosal ; 800 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Corinth (s)—2,372 cwts myraboIams, Goculdass Jaithanee ; 39 cwts myraboiams, Thakersee Soondердass ; 142½ cwts poppyseed and 171 cwts rapeseed, Luckmedas Moonjee ; 48 bales hemp, Tjpail Nanjee ; 66 bales wool, Hurridass Goculdas ; 99 bales wool, Jamlail Lalloo ; 67 bales cotton, Govindass Luchmedas ; 42 bales cotton, Shamjee Jewraj ; 110 bales cotton waste, Khulfabhoy Damany ; 41 bales cotton, Lilladhur Purshotum ; 102 bales cotton, Moorarbhoy Vizbhoocandas ; 200 bales cotton, W. J. Macaulay and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 92 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Perbhoy.
Bretton, Hall (s)—400 cwts wheat, Mooljee Nursee ; 75 bales hemp, Tejpall Nanjee ; 28 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee Jaivut ; 300 bales cotton, Sewjee Dhurumsee ; 63 bales cotton, Valjee Runchord ; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
President Garfield (s)—1,562¼ cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 780 cwts rapeseed, Pragjee Luckmedas ; 81 Bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass ; 60 bales wool, Nowraj Damjee ; 54 bales cotton, Hurjowan Mohundas.
Alexander Yeats—65 tons old iron, Keeka Khosal ; 50 tons bones, Nujeerally Purdhan ; 75 bales cotton, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 100 bales cotton, William Bell and Co ; 1,050 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 156 bales cotton, Tullock and Shapoorjee.
Clan Gordon (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 cwts Joovar, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 100 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow.
Clan Maclean (s)—175 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 192 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 304 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 400 cwts wheat, Shamjee Narranjee ; 3294 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 50 bales wool, Jevandass Premjee ; 84 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Perbhoy ; 40 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 300 bales cotton, C. Spinner and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Peel, Tasse's and Co.
Carlisle—254 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
R. F. Mathew (s)—95 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 4 cases cardamoms, Ramchunder Baboojee ; 2,100 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co ; 125 cwts seeova seed, 125 cwts fennel seed and 100 cwts chilies, Nagindass Bhagoobhoy ; 60 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, Bhimjee Sagjee ; 144 cwts wheat, Damodur Khimjee ; 700 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co ; 1124 cwts oilbanum, Damodur Khattow ; 76 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Indus (s)—10 bundles ivory, Allyhhoy Remtoola ; 11 bundles ivory, Motichund Purbhoodass ; 6 bundles ivory, Abdool Rehman Khan Mahamed.
Lalcham (s)—200 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 4,000½ cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Columbia (s)—430 cwts mustard seed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
St. Bernard (s)—600 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.
Knight of St. Patrick (s)—6,003 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.
Sumatra (s)—100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Deer Hill (s)—8,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Bokhara (s)—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 1,250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 70 baskets shells, 12 bales hides, and 13 baxs coffee, The P. and O. Co ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR NAPLES.
Bokhara (s)—13 bales hides, The P. and O. Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.
Clifton—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Dominion—300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 1,450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 867 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Lovaine (s)—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 745 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 966 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co. ; 700 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Loviane (s)—216 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 667 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co ; 400 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Bokhara (s)—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 308 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 358 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 6 bales hides, The P. and O. Co ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
Lennie Burrill—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Teviot (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 700 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Catonian (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, F. Sanquet and Co ; 350 cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 2,100 cwts mustardseed, Ritchie, Stuart and Co ; 1,930 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 3,400 bales cotton, Rali Brothers.
Liscard (s)—11,300 cwts wheat and 300 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers.
Geo. Hutton (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Scots Greys (s)—518 cwts gingellyseed, L. Singer and Co ; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, R. Lupie and Co.
Sumatra (s)—600 bales cotton, Olcese and Co ; 45 cwts castor seed, R. Lupie and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bokhara (s)—147 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Scots Greys (s)—750 cwts gingellyseed, Sigg Sulzer and Co ; 1,402 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Columbia (s)—9,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Alvah (s)—14,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.
Bokhara (s)—1,535 packages coffee and 100 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.

FOR EUROPE.
Brenda (s)—800 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.
Humbert (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Netley Abbey (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Indus (s)—105 cwts coffee, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bangalore (s)—42 cwts broken glass and 2 bales cotton, waste, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 27½ cwts olibanum, Zue Lun Ching and Co ; 25 bales twist, A. Sorabjee ; 25 bales twist, Osmun Yusuf and Co ; 23 cases hahmaws and sharkfins, Fazul Mahamed Dawa.

FOR HAVRE.
Teviot (s)—315 bales cotton and 3,072 cwts wheat, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Catanion (s)—311 cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

MAY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Calcutta—600 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton J. C. Bushby and Co.
Corinth (s)—1,564 cwts bones, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 69 cwts poppyseed, Vaiubdass Runchordass ; 49 bales wool, Bunichund Fukeerchund ; 3 bales rags and 76 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 94 bales cotton, Nursee Jethra ; 146 bales cotton, Tharia Topen ; 100 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 46 bales cotton, Heeralall Tribhowandass ; 125 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow ; 154 bales cotton wast, Madun Bhimjee ; 60 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal ; 10 bales cotton, Ghella Luckhumsee.
Britton Hall (s)—277 cwts coir yarn and 190 cwts wheat, Tejsee Assoo ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.
President Garfield (s)—130 pieces blackwood, Hepboola Shaik Admed and Co ; 258 cwts bones, Rogers and Co ; 1,080 cwts wheat, Poorjee Jewandass ; 90 bales cotton, Gasiram Choonthall ; 143 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkasdass ; 75 bales hemp, Tejpall Nanjee ; 85½ cwts mustard seed 66 cwts musoor dall and 13 cwts wall, Heerachund Narronjee ; 64 cwts wheat, Cooverjee Nursee ; 407 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Clan Maclean (s)—100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Bhoodally Esmail ; 250 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 200 bales cotton. John Marshall ; 395 cwts myrabolams, Thakersee Soondercie ; 54 bales cotton and 6 bales rags, Mahamed Coorjee.
Alexander Yeats—400 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 114 bales cotton, Heeranund Khildass ; 175 bales cotton, Govindjee Madhowjee.

FOR LONDON.
R. F. Mathew (s)—15 bales skins, Hajee Cassum Hajee Treb and Co ; 29 cwts mother of pearl sheels, Mahamed Allana ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 72 cases peacock feathers, Cursetjee Sorabjee ; 810 cwts myrabalams, Damodhar Khimjee.
Indus (s)—3 cases shawls, Hajee Safoodeen Mohideen.
Lalcham (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 310 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 375 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,744½ cwts linseed and 3,056 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 50 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 12 bales hides, Bhimjee Sajun ; 94 cwts cutlefish and 9½ cwts lekari, Jetha Khimjee ; 130 cwts horns, J. Mahamed and Bhoy ; 1,200 cwts linseed, P. Chrystal and Co ; 4 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.
Dominion—650 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall.
Marathon—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Lennie Burrill—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Sultana—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Cantonian, R.—200 cwts wheat and 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 925 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co.
Teviot (s)—250 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.
Liscard (s)—25,225 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.
St. Bernard (s)—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.
Clintonia (s)—50 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 250 bales 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 24,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 31 bales cotton and 2,799 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.
Lovaine (s)—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 400 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 200 bales cotton, John Marshall ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.
Bokhara (s)—600 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.
Geo. Heaton (s)—300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.
Lovina—108 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 424 bales, cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty and Co.
Bokhara (s)—200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Columbia (s)—1,680 cwts wheat and 930 cwts groundnuts Ralli Brothers.
Alvah (s)—2,000 cwts wheat and 50 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR GENOA.
Bokhara (s)—302 bales cotton, The P. and O. Co.
Sumatra (s)—173 packages hides, F. Bozzoni ; 100 bales cotton. Lang Moir and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Mayo (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Kiva (s)—150 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bangaloro (s)—500 cwts Sandlewood, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 13 bales cotton and 25 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 20 bales cotton, Dawcurun Hemraj ; 176 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 95 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 112 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 92 bales cotton, Goolam Hossein Jan Mahomed.
Aglaga (s)—72 bales cotton, Bunseedhur Narundas ; 72 bales cotton, Khetsecdass Hurmookray ; 177 bales cotton, Dewcurun Ramcurun ; 35 bales cotton, Tacchund Ghunshamdass ; 121 bales cotton and 40 bales twist, Sriram Sewduray ; 101 bales cotton, Hurmookray Govindram ; 109 bales cotton, Ramgopall Luchmondas ; 136 bales cotton, Joowarimull Jasraj.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Columbia (s)—61 bales wool and 30 cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Deer Hill (s)—10,000½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 25TH MAY, 1882.

Means of observations taken hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·765
Temperature of the Air	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)....	80·8
General Direction of Wind*..	WNW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	210

* From 12-30 a. m. o 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.
Singleton, Lieut. Col., 28th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Kaira.
Bell, Col., 1st Belooch L. I., on leave, from Hydrabad Sind.

MAY 26.
Roberts, Major, N. Lanc., on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 26.
Adye, Capt., W. York., on leave, to England.
Joseph, Major, P. W. D., on leave, to England.
Wardrop, Col., Judge Advocate Genl., on leave, to England.
Bell, Col., 1st Bengal L. I., on leave, to Neilgheries.
McKay, Surg., on leave, to England.
Dobie, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.
Barter, Surg. Major., on leave to England.
Colvin, Lieut. Col., R. Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Scott, Major, P. W. D., on leave, to England.
Robert, Major, N. Lanc., on leave, to England.
Remmington, Capt., 15th Sikhs, on leave.
Strutton, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their

TELEGRAMS.

DEPARTURE OF AFZUL KHAN.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad Afzul Khan Khan Bahadur, C.S I., British Envoy to Kabul left Peshawur for Kabul yesterday, the 25th instant

THE KOLHAPUR LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MAY 26.

The commission issued in the Kolhapur Libel case opened yesterday. Letters from Sakuvarbai, Anandibai, Kagalkar, and Mudholkar declining to give evidence were read. Two witnesses were examined, and stated that Mr. Barve alluded to the unfitness of the Maharajah for marriage in July last. The Maharajah hated Jamder Ainapurkar and others. Ganeshpunt Tambe was shown eleven letters; he identified them all.

To-day Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta declined to proceed for reasons stated in the letter of Messrs. Tilak, Bakhle, and Bhide to the Commissioner. The commission has been put off pending the orders of Government. The letter is as follows:—"We were very much surprised when you mentioned yesterday, after opening the commission in the cases, that the Political Agent of Kolhapur had forwarded to you letters from Sakuvarbai and Anandibai, as well as from the Regent Kagalkar and Mudholkar, expressing their unwillingness to give evidence in this commission. When the present commissions, addressed to you, were issued, we had taken care to ascertain that all the persons named above, except Sakuvarbai, were prepared to state before the commission what they knew regarding the issues involved in the cases, and were ready and willing to be examined as witnesses. Our astonishment, therefore, was very great when you produced their letters refusing to attend. We have now received very reliable information that this change in their resolutions was brought about through the endeavours of Mr. Barve, and by representations made to them by the Political Agent. The result of their refusal, under these circumstances, is not only to deprive us of their evidence, which we had reason to believe would have been highly important and material, but to produce a very unfavourable impression upon the rest of the witnesses, who are mostly servants of the Kolhapur State, and to intimidate them from deposing truthfully to facts within their knowledge With regard to Maharanee Anandibai, we have credible information that she is still willing to be examined as a witness in our cases, but that she is prevented from so doing by people around her. We understand that the Political Agent disclaims possessing power or jurisdiction to require these persons to appear to give their evidence before the commission, though from a telegram received from him by the complainant's solicitors, and produced by them at the High Court when we applied for these commissions, we were led to infer that he had such power and jurisdiction. We do not think that the Political Agent takes a correct view of the extent of his powers in this behalf. Under the circumstances, mentioned above, we propose to lay information in our possession regarding the influence brought to bear upon these persons before the Governor-in-Council, and to appeal to him to direct the Political Officers of Kolhapur to require these persons to come forward and give evidence. We beg, therefore, to give you notice that we cannot at present proceed with the commissions till we receive a reply from the Government to our representation, and we have to ask you to let the commissions remain open till the time fixed for the purpose. We shall apply to the High Court for an extension of time if necessary.

A SHIKAR ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, MAY 25.

On the 18th instant one of a party of natives employed in beating for leopard 45 miles from here was wounded in the head by Captain Penno, of the 2nd Lancashire Regiment, who mistook him for a wild animal. The man was brought into hospital at Srinagar, and died two days ago.

To-day Captain Penno was charged before Mr. Henvey, the Resident, with causing death by doing a rash and negligent act. The court said that death was accidental, and Captain Penno's conduct had been humane; but remarked that this was the second event of the kind which had occurred in the last six months, and censured the rash mode of shooting. As compensation to the young widow and children, the court imposed a fine of Rs. 400 on Captain Penno.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE ACCIDENT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

THE *Englishman* states that the Government of India have passed a severe censure on the East Indian Railway Company in connection with the accident to the mail-train at Arna on the 20th April. The Government considers it highly unsatisfactory that the investigation into the accident should have led to the conclusion that this portion of the line is at present unfit for the passage of trains at a high rate of speed, owing to defective sleepers, loose spikes, loose keys, and deficient ballast. The Agent has been requested to issue orders for trains to run over this portion of the line at a reduced rate of speed until it is reported as again restored to a good condition.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS TO TEMPORARY HALF-PAY.

The Secretary of State has decided that in future officers on general lists of Cavalry and Infantry shall be eligible for transfer to a temporary half-pay list under the same conditions as officers of the Staff Corps. This is intended chiefly to meet the case of officers being absent from India on sick leave for a period of three years who, though unfit to return to duty, are not reported permanently unqualified for service.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 26.

Colonel Playfair will officiate as Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division from the 15th June.

The *Gazette* also notifies the appointment of Major Biddulph to officiate as Agent to the Governor-General in Beloochistan from the 17th instant.

Mr. Mather, Superintendent of the Rajkumar College, Bundlecund, officiates as Principal at the Residency College, Indore.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Assistant Resident at Hyderabad, officiates as Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere.

THE PURCHASE OF ARMY CLOTHING IN INDIA.

The *Gazette* contains a correspondence between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State with reference to the purchasing of army clothing in India, for the purpose of reducing the heavy charges in England.

The Viceroy says that at present no clothing suitable for British troops is manufactured in India, but he believes it is perfectly possible to make it.

Lord Hartington, in reply, quotes Mr. Childers' decision, and expresses himself willing to consider the subject if goods equal in quality, colour, and durability are manufactured in this country. The Secretary of State invites the Viceroy to adopt necessary measures, and assures him of his hearty co-operation He advises, however, that the first attempts should be made with native troops and police, for which England is still indented on. He adds that this would be easier than in the case of British troops.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

RANGOON, MAY 26.

The Socotra still lies, stranded hard and fast, on the Goodwin Sands. The s. s. Purulia leaves this on Saturday with some three-ton centrifugal pumps to her assistance, and the steamer Savoy, from Moulmein, has likewise been ordered to proceed to the scene of the disaster.

CALCUTTA, MAY 26.

Several of the s. s. Socotra's officers and engineers, accompanied by sixty-one of the crew, have reached Moulmein. The steamer is badly ashore. A telegram received to-day says the weather has become fine, and no danger is now apprehended to the vessel, which has been on the sands opposite the Martaban entrance to the Salween river since Friday last. Steam pumps have been sent for to Calcutta and Rangoon, and it is expected that she will be floated off next springs, five days hence. While bad weather lasted the steamer was in great danger. All hands are safe. The captain and crew are still on board.

ILL-TREATMENT OF ARMENIANS AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 26.

The *Rangoon Times* has received advices by the last Mandalay mail confirming the previous reports of cruelties to Armenians. The wife of one turned king's evidence and was not punished; the remainder were beaten or deported.

REPORTED DEATH OF THEEBAW'S FATHER-IN-LAW.

The death of Khampat Mengyee, Theebaw's father-in-law, was not positively known, but he had not been seen abroad for many days.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE OAKS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Oaks to-day resulted as follows:—

Geheimniss	...	...	1
St. Marguerite	...	...	2
Nellie	...	...	3

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, MAY 26.

It is reported that an ultimatum has been sent to the Egyptian Government, and that in case of non-compliance within 24 hours, Turkish troops will be summoned.

ULTIMATUM OF THE WESTERN POWERS.

CAIRO, MAY 26, 9-35 A.M.

The diplomatic agents of England and France have delivered an ultimatum to the President of the Council of Ministers demanding the temporary removal of Arabi Pasha from Egypt, and the removal into the interior of those colonels who have participated in the late military *émeutes*, all, however, to retain their present rank and pay.

The ultimatum also demands the resignation of the present Ministry.

THE IRISH POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, MAY 26.

An amendment was brought forward last evening by Mr. Joseph Cowen against the restrictive measures contained in the Bill for the repression of crime in Ireland.

The amendment was negatived, and the House then went into Committee on the Bill.

MR. PARNELL AND MR. DILLON.

Mr. Parnell, referring to Mr. Dillon's speech of the previous evening, endeavoured to palliate the statements made therein, and spoke in condemnation of outrages and "boycotting."

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, explained upon what grounds the concession had been made to the "Southern Mahratta Railway Company," which, his Lordship said, must not, however, serve as a precedent for future undertakings.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 25.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

LISBON, MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 24th instant.

PORT SAID, MAY 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

GALLE, MAY 26, 2-55 P. M.

Mail-steamer Thames, from Calcutta arrived.

LONDON, MAY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.....	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	85 7-16
4½ per cent. do.	91¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101¼
Bar Silver.....	52 3-16
Oriental Bank Shares	£17-10
Chartered Bank Shares.....	£23
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares.....	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares...	£19-10

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ...	£12,200,000,	Inc. £700,000
Bills Discounted ...	£20,900,000,	Inc. £300,000
Bullion	£23,400,000,	Inc. £700,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 44 per cent.

Arrivals—Hilda, William Dickinson, Wheatfield, Newnham, Tenedos, and Alleghany.

Departures—Singapore and Hespesia.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, MAY 25.

At 10 p.m .. .. 82·5

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

„ 6 a.m.	81·9
„ 10 a.m.	86·7
„ 2 p.m.	89·4
„ 4 p.m.	88·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and Staff leave Mahableshwar for Poona on the 5th June.

AT the next meeting of the United Service Institution of India, at Simla, on the 31st instant, Colonel G. Chesney, R. E., will lecture on "Taking Stock." The chair will be taken by the Marquis of Ripon. At a future meeting a lecture on "The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in India" will be delivered by Mr. Poyser, Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, the Carabiniers.

IT is reported that a fanatic of the Waziri Kheyls at Bannu, a few days ago, murdered two Sikhs, with an axe, and severely wounded a police sergeant. He further attempted to kill a Hindu, but was unsuccessful. He has since been tried and sentenced to death.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Darjiling on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

A RUMOUR reaches the *Indian Daily News* from Simla that nothing will, for the present, be done by Army Head-Quarters to fill up exi ting vacancies in native regiments. "The Commander-in-Chief will wait until after the 30th September, when the question of what officers will retire will be fully settled. Whilst but few officers retire in the regiments under reduction, it is probable that now the retiring scheme has been extended, the number of officers required to go will be obtained."

IN connection with the Commissariat prosecutions which created some sensation a few months since, it is now stated that some very important papers, left in charge of an officer at Simla, have suddenly gone a-missing, and that the result has been a great deal of consternation, and even wigging, in high quarters. It is even said that the Viceroy himself has taken some notice of the affair. The officials deputed in the Presidency Transport Office to the Punjab, for the purpose of settling the claims of the carters belonging to the late Khyber cart-train, have returned to Calcutta. What required investigation was the disposal and repayment of the sums taken from the carters as secu ity against losses. "It is a pity," the *Indian Daily News* remarks, that these matters were ever gone into in the way they have been. The investigations amount to a very grave military scandal, and probably never in the military history of British India was there ever so striking an illustration of the saying—'a great cry, but little wool.'"

MR. MARTIN WOOD, speaking at the Society of Arts after Professor Ball had read a paper on Indian mining, said that of the gold companies launched up to July last in England, 13 companies represented a total cost of £1,675,000, which, compared with the area of land they possessed, represented £82 per acre. Besides those, there were three companies, of which the names were well known now united in the Indian and Glasgow, and taking these and some others, the total investment would be something about £3,000,000. Taking ten of these, the aggregate capital was stated at £1,225,000, ont of which the sums paid for the properties was £784,000, leaving £540,000 for working. In other words, nearly two-thirds of the amount was paid to promoters and vendors. The result was that, supposing these properties only cost £20,000 to open up sufficiently to get at the ore, it would only leave £341,000 for working these ten companies. Putting it in another way, £3,000,000 sterling had been invested, of which vendors and promoters had received close upon £2,000,000. Now, he wished to point the moral of this, which he was sure the Chairman, as an honourable survivor of the East India Company, would appreciate. Why did not the British public take the pains to see what they were putting their money into? There was a large constituency in England eager to obtain gold from India, believing, to a large extent, in the accounts published respecting it; why did not they go themselves, or send trusted agents to India, and make their investments at first hand, instead of third or fourth hand? These companies, launched in London, had been, many of them, carved out of companies in India, and the shareholders of these English companies had paid three or four times the amount they need have done if they had taken the trouble to make proper inquiry, and had gone to India to make their investments on the spot. That was an illustration of what happened in many other branches of investment in India. He came to the conclusion that there must be gold there, but the question was, how deep was it down, and how long would it take to get it? It had been said by Australian miners that there was no quartz which could be expected to yield a productive return of gold at a depth of less than 2,000 feet, and of course they knew how far, indeed, any of the present experiments in the Wynaad were from reaching even 1,000 feet.

THE resolution passed by the Canadian House of Commons for an address to the Queen praying that a form of self-government should be granted to Ireland, and that clemency should be extended to the political prisoners, was adopted in the Senate on May 3, by thirty-six against five votes.

A GREAT compliment was paid to the memory of Mr. Darwin when the news of his death reached Russia. At the first meeting of the Russian Linnæan Society after receipt of the news, the President spoke of the event as the greatest loss that had befallen science in modern times. The audience stood up, and remained standing for some time in profound silence.

WHERE, asks *Truth*, are the lilies of yester-year—the sunflowers, the daffy-down-dillies of æstheticism? Where are the crewels of the cult? In the absence of the high-priest Oscar, have followers turned faithless, disciples proved degenerate?

OPIUM-SMOKING is becoming a common habit in America, it appears, and Dr. Moore will be interested to learn that the State Legislature is alarmed at the spread of this "deleterious practice," and has resolved to enact a special measure for its repression. As long as indulgence in the narcotic was mainly confined to Chinamen and negroes, the American authorities, we are told, did not trouble themselves to interfere with it. Now, however, that "white Americans" have taken to it in considerable numbers, opium-smoking establishments are to be put down with the strong hand. Some of these places—dens, the *Daily Telegraph* calls them—are described as luxuriously fitted up with divans of Oriental fashion, and illuminated by hanging lamps, the glass globes of which are dark-blue in colour, shedding a "dim religious light" throughout the apartment. When the occupant of a berth on one of the divans—which are divided off into compartments between six and seven feet long—has smoked himself into a state of insensibility, his curtains are drawn by an attendant and remain closed until he has recovered consciousness. The proprietors of these "sedative saloons" are said to make a good thing of their business. Their charges vary from half a dollar to two dollars, and they are beset from morning till night by many more customers than they can accommodate. The *D. T.*, which is evidently a strong anti-opiumist, remarks on this head: "Centuries ago poisoning was a lucrative profession in more than one European country, although secretly practised. That it should still be so in enlightened America, openly and undisguisedly, is a grave reproach to nineteenth-century civilisation."

MR. MONTAGU WILLIAMS, who defended Dr. Lamson at the Old Bailey, writes to the papers:—"I think it due to myself, and to all who were professionally associated with me in the defence of the unhappy man George Henry Lamson, to state that no suggestion of his insanity was ever made either to me or to any of his counsel, from the time that I first appeared for him at the Wandsworth police-court down to the day of his conviction at the Old Bailey—a period closely approaching upon three months. So far from this, from first to last I was assured that the prisoner denied the commission of the crime, and my instructions were to challenge the direct and scientific evidence given on the part of the prosecution, while, in the way of witnesses, my brief contained the names of two scientific gentlemen who declined to go into the witness-box, and of two friends of the prisoner, who had known him abroad, and who desired to be called in his character, but whom I, looking at the nature of the accusation, did not consider it would serve him to put forward."

A MAN who is said to have been successfully trading on the superstitions of ignorant people throughout England during the last ten years was arrested in Birmingham on May 3. The prisoner, who has already been found to have received money from about 700 persons, advertised himself in papers in rural districts as follows:—"The Great Prophet will reveal your future for seven years, price six stamps; charms, 30; cattle returned; send age, sex, A. B., Halswells, Bracebridge-street, Aston, Birmingham." Occasionally, to vary his procedure, he assumed the name of Anna Ross, "the Seeress of New York." Some of the letters from the prisoner's clients are very curious, and show to what an extent he succeeded in duping them. Among the stock-in-trade of the "Prophet" seized by the police is a Bible plentifully scored with red ink; there are also various fortune-telling books; and among the discoveries is a manuscript book of the prisoner's containing a number of stereotyped replies to credulous "clients." A number of letters have been found in which the writers upbraid the "Prophet" for the non-fulfilment of his promises. The prisoner who is charged in the name of James Hartland, admits having been "in trouble" before in London for fortune-telling.

"ATLAS" of the *World* writes:—"When the secret history of the last two or three weeks becomes known, it will form a somewhat remarkable page in our political annals. There have undoubtedly been negotiations between the Government and the followers of Mr. Parnell, or rather with Mr. Parnell himself. In other words, the Executive has been discussing the terms of a *modus vivendi* with the party whose leaders it has put in prison. This incident forms a splendid theme for Conservative scorn and denunciation, but it should be known that it was not the Government that commenced the negotiations The new movement was really initiated by Mr Parnell himself. It was one of the results of that temporary but fortunate release from Kilmainham. Mr. Parnell spent some days in London in strict seclusion, so far as the public is concerned, but in intimate conference with the leading members of the Irish party. The result was that an informal communication was made to the Government, through Major Nolan I believe, that the Parnellites were prepared to recede from their extreme position, to support the Land Act, and to discountenance the doctrine of no-rent, if the political section of the suspects were released. How far the terms of a bargain have been arranged it is at the present moment impossible to say; but everything points to the conclusion that some understanding has been arrived at, and that a new chapter in Irish history has begun."

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

A TELEGRAM from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India (Simla) states:—Since yesterday the barometer shows a further rise in most parts of India, but considerable only in Pegu and Arakan, where the difference is between one and two tenths. There is a high barometric gradient up the Arakan coast, and some indication of cyclonic movement in the north-east corner of the Bay of Bengal. Otherwise the conditions of wind and pressure are similar to yesterday; but northerly winds are less prevalent. The temperature is still rising rapidly in Northern India. Readings above 100° have been taken at ten o'clock at many Punjab and Gangetic stations, including Behar, and in the Central Provinces and Central India. Great and increasing dryness characterises this tract. No rain of importance has fallen in Madras. At Akyab four-and-a-half inches have fallen, at Prome one inch, and at Rangoon one tenth.

Our Nasick correspondent writes, May 24:—"The late storms in the Nasick district have done some damage and caused some sorrow, for in one taluka 6 head of cattle and 3 men were killed, and in another 2 men were killed by lightning."

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Friday, 26th May, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Karachi	29·801	87·5	W S W	11	0·00
Surat	·792	89·5	S	18	0·00
Bombay	·834	88·7	W	8	0·00
Ratnagiri	·833	89·0	W N W Fresh	..	0·00
Karwar	·826	86·0	N W Moderate	..	0·00
Mangalore ...	·841	89·5	W	4	0·00
Calicut	·843	82·7	N N W	7	0·00
Cochin	·852	83·4	N W	2	0·10
Masulipatam.	·714	91·8	S S E	..	0·00
Madras	·725	96·8	S W	10	0·00
Negapatam ..	·755	92·9	S W	5	0·00

DEATH OF MR. SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

WITHIN little more than a week's time two of the most prominent Parsee citizens of Bombay of a past generation have been gathered to their fathers. In our issue of the 17th instant was announced the death of Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia; and we have to announce to-day the death of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the third and youngest son of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the first Parsee Baronet. Mr. Sorabjee was born in Bombay on the 24th October, 1825, and died yesterday morning at his bungalow at Tardeo, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. For several years past a severe form of gout had confined him to his bed and prevented him from taking a part in public affairs. During the last three months he had been suffering from dropsy, which, notwithstanding the skilful treatment of Dr. Blanc and other medical gentlemen, terminated fatally yesterday, as it had terminated in the case of his father in April, 1859, of his elder brother, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in April, 1872, and of his eldest brother, the second Parsee Baronet, in July, 1877. The three brothers, as well as the father, have thus been the victims of dropsy, which seems to be hereditary in the family. Mr. Sorabjee had been removed for some days past, for change of air, to his father's bungalow near the Mahaluxmee vellard; but matters became so far worse that he was taken back to his bungalow at Tardeo on Monday last.

From an early age Mr. Sorabjee passed much of his time in literary pursuits and studied, besides English, the Persian, Arabic, Pehlvi, Latin, and Sanscrit languages to a more or less extent. He received private tuition for some time from the late Professor Green, when the latter was principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. He published several books in Gujeratee. In 1849, under the patronage of his father, he published the "Tohfei-Jamshed," a translation of a Persian work. Three years later he published the "Takvietai Dinai Mazdiasna" in praise of the doctrines of the Zoroastrian religion, showing upon the authority of Persian texts that even Mahomed and Ali thought highly of those doctrines. In 1853 was published the "Rahai Parsa," an essay against cruelty to animals, in which Mr. Sorabjee advocated a total abstinence from animal food. He practised what he preached, and it is said that since the publication of that book he became a thorough vegetarian for the rest of his life. After an interval of three years appeared the "Taoharai Jindaigani," followed in 1869 by the "Taosifai-Zerthoshi," a translation of verses in praise of the Parsee prophet, composed by the late Moolla Feroze and another. Mr. Sorabjee's last publication was in 1872, being the "Tajkariai Dosabhoy Sorabjee Moonshee," a translation of an account of Mr. Moonshee's life which had appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. In 1859 a public prayer meeting of Parsees was held in the Wadia's fire-temple to offer up thanksgiving to Almighty God for the success of the British Army and the pacification of the country after the Mutiny. Mr. Sorabjee on that occasion recited a prayer which he had specially composed at the request of the trustees of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet. He patronised young authors by purchasing from 100 to 200 copies of each book to which he extended his patronage.

A long time ago he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and a Fellow of the Bombay University, and was also a member of the Municipal Corporation for some years. He was a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and other learned bodies. After receiving his share of the family property from his father, Mr. Sorabjee built at his own expense, for his residence, the premises at present occupied by the Port Police Court. A portion of the ramparts, which then stood opposite to it, was, with the permission of Government, pulled down to give the building a clear frontage and to widen the thoroughfare by the side of it. He made a good use of his wealth in the days of his prosperity, giving away Rs. 1,65,355 for objects of charity, besides his private benefactions, of which there is no record. In 1855 he contributed Rs. 2,500 to the Patriotic Fund of London. In 1860 and again in 1862, on the anniversary of the death of his father, he paid Rs. 9,000 in two sums for the release of persons confined in the County Jail under decrees of the Small Causes Court of Bombay. In 1863 he presented Rs. 6,500 for the relief of the sufferers by a fire at Cutch Mandavie; and subscribed Rs. 1,000 to a fund raised in Calcutta for the support of the orphan children of Captain Gordon and his wife, both of whom died from the effects of an accident. From December, 1864, to June, 1865, during which time Mr. Sorabjee travelled in Gujerat with all the members of his family, he contributed largely to objects of charity and for the promotion of education. He visited Surat, Broach, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Nowsaree, Damaun, and other places, and was everywhere welcomed enthusiastically as a son of the Parsee Baronet. He gave feasts to the poor, who sang his praises from town to town. Addresses were presented to him by the people, and Government officials greeted him in the districts in which he sojourned. He repaired an old tank in Vartal near Baroda at a cost of Rs. 5,000; and gave Rs. 15,000 for building dhurmsallas near the camp at Baroda and for the discharge of debtors in the Baroda jail on the anniversary of the Jamshedi Naoroz festival. While at Naosaree in 1865 he caused special trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to run from different stations for Parsees who wished to be present at the consecration of a new Tower of Silence at Tavree, a village near Naosaree, and gave a feast to the assembled Zoroastrians at a total cost of Rs. 1,500. At Ahmedabad he gave Rs. 2,500 in charge of Mr. T. B. Curtis, Educational Inspector and Secretary of the Vernacular Society of that place, to provide out of the interest an annual prize of Rs. 100 to be competed for by the writers of essays on useful subjects. He built a dhurmsalla at Ahmedabad for Parsee travellers and a party furnished it, at a total cost of Rs. 10,000. He released debtors from the Surat jail, whose total liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,500; gave an aggregate sum of Rs. 10,000 for the schools at Randeir and Baroda; and built an hospital at Broach at a cost of Rs. 30,000. He made a donation of Rs. 3,500 to the Roman Catholic Convent at Poona for providing new clothing for the children on the anniversary of his birthday; and of Rs. 2,000 for the support of the Hemabhoy Institute at Ahmedabad. In 1866 he subscribed a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the Orissa Famine Fund; and at a later period gave an aggregate sum of Rs. 30,000 for the building of the New Surat High School. The Surtees expressed themselves to be under a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Sorabjee for the school building, the total cost of which amounted to Rs. 82,000; and at the opening ceremony performed in January, 1872, the poet Narmadashanker, as the exponent of the grateful feeling of the inhabitants, embalmed that feeling in verses composed for the occasion. A marble statue of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the first Parsee Baronet, has been placed in the school building at Mr. Sorabjee's expense. He caused similar statues of his father to be placed in the Grant Medical College building and the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.

Subsequently to his return from his travels in Gujerat, Mr. Sorabjee met with reverses, from which his two brothers were yet safe, in consequence of heavy speculations in shares, cotton, and opium. Those reverses swept away his fortune, which, we are told, was estimated at over fifty lakhs of rupees; and he had to compromise with his creditors with the assistance of his brother, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, to whom he is said to have made over all he possessed at the time, namely, property of the value of thirty-five lakhs, and shares of the aggregate value of eighteen lakhs of rupees. A composition deed was privately signed by all the creditors, and Mr. Sorabjee was released of his liabilities. He stated before the Bombay Bank Commission during its sitting in Bombay in 1868 that he had borrowed of the bank Rs. 7,50,000 through Mr. Premchund Roychund, and that his losses in share transactions amounted to Rs. 40,30,000. Since the date of those reverses, owing also to the malady from which he suffered, Mr. Sorabjee retired from public life, and in his later days contented himself with that solace which the sight of a comparatively happy family of sons, daughters, and grand-children could impart. Like the late Mr. Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia, he was a great grandfather. He was the father-in-law of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a member of the Town Council. Mr. Sorabjee leaves behind him a widow, a niece of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C.S.I., three sons and five daughters, besides a number of grandchildren and great grand-children. His last remains were carried to the Towers of Silence from his Tardeo bungalow yesterday afternoon. The funeral party was very largely attended, among those present being all the leading Parsee *sethias*.

THE DISCOVERY OF BUDDHIST RELICS AT SOPARA.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Library on Thursday. There were present—Brigade-Surgeon J. Pinkerton, vice-president, in the chair, the Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas, Venerable Archdeacon S. Stead, Drs. Atmaram Pandoorang, J. A. Da Gama, J. G. Da Cunha, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Kursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, E. B. Carroll, R. G. Walton, James Macnabb Campbell, John Macleod Campbell, Edward Rehatsek, L. Penny, Pandit Bhagwanlal Indrajee and Surgeon-Major Oliver Codrington, Secretary, and some visitors.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected members:—Revd. Dr. Fuhrer, Brigade-Surgeon L. S. Bruce, and Messrs. Thomas Blissett and Candido Xavier Cordeiro.

Mr. J. M. Campbell then read a paper by Pandit Bhagwanlal Indrajee on antiquarian remains recently found on the west coast of the Thana District. The paper treated of two groups of remains: one belonging to Sopara, or Sorparaka, the old capital of the Konkan, whose site is in the rich belt of garden land about five miles north of Bassein; the other on the top of a hill called Padan, a bare flat block of trap about three miles south-east of Goregaon station on the Baroda Railway.

The Sopara remains come under three heads. I.—A fragment of rock on which are cut parts of the 8th of Asoka's edicts, and so belonging to about B. C. 250. The stone was lying near the Bhatela tank in Sopara, but it appears that it was generally thrown there by a villager. No other pieces were found, but as the edict has in other places never been found separately, but always with twelve others, it is hoped some more of this or other edicts will eventually be discovered in the neighbourhood. It is a piece of basalt rock which evidently had been broken off and used for some purpose. II.—Five inscriptions on smooth-topped basalt pillars on a hillock known as Brahma Tekri, near the village of Gas, giving names in the genitive case. The letters are about a century later than the Asoka character (*a*) "of Satrumardana" (somebody's name); (*b*) "of Data, the daughter of Bhima;" (*c*) "of Badhu;" (*d*) "of Kaluvad" a Kotta," probably a man of the Koda or Kotta tribe; (*e*) "of Ugredeva," a woman's name. These were, the Pandit considers, tombstones. III.—The Buddhist stupa standing in a garden about half a mile west of Sopara.

Sopara was the capital of Aparanta or the Konkan, from B. C. 250 to A. D. 1265, and it appears as a holy city in Buddhist, Brahman, and Jain books. It is known that Asoka sent one of his missionaries to Aparanta, and probably from Sopara, being the chief town, it was the centre whence Buddhism spread over Western India. It is honoured as being one of the birth-places of Gautama Buddha, and writers say that on his third journey to Ceylon he visited Sopara. Brahmanical writers also speak of it as a holy place. The Mahabharata mentions that Arjuna came to the very holy Surparaka. Jain writers frequently mention Sopara as one of their holy places. The Western Indian cave inscriptions contain references to Sopara. One at the Karli cave of the beginning of the first century after Christ records gifts of money by Gotami, son of Nanda, from Soparaka. Ushavadala in the Nasik cave inscription of the first century, records the gift of a house at Sorparaya, and in another 32,000 cocoa-palms are given to some mendicants of the same place. The Nanaghat inscription records a gift by one Govindadasa of Sopara ya. About a century later, in the Kanheri caves, is recorded a gift by a merchant of Soparaya, and in another, in the same caves, mention is again made of the place. Ptolemy has Supara in his list of Ariake ports. The author of the Periplus (A.D. 247) notices Souppara as a local mart between Barugaza (Broach) and Kalliena (Kalyan). A.D. 545. Kosmas Indikopleustis has a doubtful reference under the name Sibor near Kalliana. A.D. 915. Masudi mentions Sopara with Thana and Saimur. A.D. 1030. Al Biruni names Supara as forty miles north of Thana. In a grant of Silhara King Ananta (A.D. 1096) exemption from certain tolls at Surparaka is granted. A.D. 1135-45. Sopara sent a delegate to a literary conference at Kashmir. A.D. 1153. Al Idrisi describes Subara as one of the emporiums of India. A.D. 1322. Jordanus went to Sopara and buried there his four companions, who had been killed at Thana.

Modern Sopara consists of about 600 houses, but there are signs of the old town having stretched over a much larger space than it now occupies.

The stupa is known by the name of Burud Rajacha Kot, and there are stories connected with this Burud or Bamboo-worker King. It was originally a round plinth with a semi-circular dome on it, but about 50 years ago it was taken possession of by a Pathan fakir, who made a hiding place on the top for stolen property and his accomplices in theft, so now it is somewhat out of shape; it is about 30 feet high and 70 feet in diameter. To open the tope a straight cutting was made to the centre, and about 12 feet from the top of the dome the chamber was come upon, seeming like a square hollow brick pillar of about 3 feet diameter with a pyramidal top. Within this, under a layer of about 2 feet of moist clay, a stone coffer was found carefully placed under 8 large bricks. Under the stone box was about 4 inches of clay, and then the chamber was filled with bricks and clay, which were cleared out for several feet deep. In doing this, at a level of about 4 feet below the stone coffer a frog leaped up. This frog the Pandit believes to be similar to some now found in the Kanheri cave cistern. Excavation to the base of the tope, where some more treasures may be buried, was not carried on. The Pandit then described the stone coffer and its contents, a general account of which, by Mr. Campbell, has already been given. Of the eight images seated round the copper vessel, that on the east is of the coming Buddha, the idea in so placing him being that on his attaining Buddha-hood he would come in by the principal gateway on the east, open the tope that side, and take out from the casket the bowl of the previous Buddha. The image is like that of a Bodhisattava, seated, the right leg hanging and the left turned up, the right hand in the right hand in the "gift" position, the left raised above the elbow and holding a lotus branch with three flowers. A conical crown is on the head, and the figure wears the sacred thread, ear-rings, armlets, bracelets and anklets, and a waist-band. The next image to the right is one of Sakyamuni; the left hand, with palm open, is placed on the lap, while the right passes over the knee and touches the ground. On the pithika are branches of the pipal tree. The next is an image of Buddha in the blessing position, the left hand in the lap, the right raised with the open palm extended to the front; the leaves on this pithika are apparently those of a fig-tree, so the figure is probably that of Kasyapa. The next figure is in the position called "padma sana mudra;" the open palm of the right hand in that of the left. The leaves on this seem appear to be acacia sirisi; if so the figure would be that of Kukuchchhanda. To his right, again, is a figure with the right hand open in the lap and the left touching the ground; the leaves above seem those of ficus glomerata, the Bodhi tree of Kanakamuni. The next is Visvabhu, the left hand with open palm on the lap, the right hanging down in the "gift" position; the leaves are doubtful. The next is Sikhi the "thinking" position, the open hands resting one on another in the lap; on are pithika has a lotus flower and leaves. The last is Vipasvi in the "teaching"

BURMAH.

BURMAH OIL WELLS.—After the long period of suspense and uncertainty it is satisfactory to find that the success of the Borongo Oil Company at Kyoukphyoo seems now pretty well assured. The Akyab paper tells us that "for the first 70 hours during which oil was obtained from the new boring, 270 barrels were pumped out; and the supply has now settled down to a steady 4 barrels a day, at which rate it appears inexhaustible."

THE MONSOON AT RANGOON.—The monsoon has come at last. While we write a very lively thunder-storm is playing itself out in Rangoon, and rain is falling very freely, though hardly with the peculiar strength of a monsoon storm. Still, it is cooler, and for the next few months complaints will be as rife about damp, as they have been for the last month about heat. Numbers of passengers are fleeing for cooler regions, each successive steamer going away nearly full. Thinking of these begets feelings of envy, so we must conclude.—*Rangoon Times.*

MANDALAY.—The strangest rumours are current in the bazaar as to the present state of affairs in Mandalay. Letters received by us a fortnight ago, the contents of which were made public, represented the palace as a miniature Pandemonium, the Queen as a fury, the King as a drivelling sot, and the city itself as a veritable abode of terror. Now all this is by common report flatly contradicted. It is said in the first place that the Khan-pot Meng Gyee has not been put to death; that his son still lives, and that the daughter of the latter, and granddaughter of the former, so far from having been killed, is still alive, and is treated with all possible respect, the preparations being made for her confinement rivalling those which were carried out in respect of the chief queen. How much or how little of this is true we cannot undertake to say. As we made the former reports public, so now we give publicity to those which contradict them, without pledging ourselves to the truth of either set, merely saying—that the former came to us by letter from our correspondent in Mandalay, while the latter are bazaar rumours. For many reason, however, we prefer to believe the former, and shall need some thing very much stronger than rumour to controvert that belief.—*Rangoon Times.*

THE ANTI-AGGRESSION LEAGUE.

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON explains the objects of the Anti-Aggression League as follows:—

"The League now consists of a body of well-known politicians, both in and out of Parliament, who, without insisting on any doctrine of peace in the abstract, are pledged to impress on Government and the public the necessity of a vigilant and permanent policy of equity towards all nations, of whatever rank or power, in accordance with the anti-aggression principles which won the day in April, 1880. A policy such as this, it will be seen, covers a much wider ground than any of the existing societies which aim at limiting war. The League acts not only when war is imminent, but on every indication of a policy which falls short of justice to all our external neighbours, which threatens Imperial entanglements in the future, or which wantonly enlarges the responsibilities of the empire. Its methods of action are conferences between politicians both in and out of Parliament, uniting journalists, writers, speakers, who form the opinion of the public; by the publication of pamphlets on topics of interest; by the holding of meetings, by the collection of information, and by the issue of appeals on critical questions. Finally, it will serve for the concentration of the efforts of many similar bodies having special or local objects. Those who recall the striking effects on public opinion produced by various temporary associations, such as the Jamaica Committee, the Eastern Affairs Association, the Afghan Committee, and others, and who know what astonishing labour was needed to create these bodies on the spur of the moment, will see how sound an idea of Mr. Herbert Spencer's that was, to found a permanent association by which such work may be done in a systematic form."

NOTICES.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under:—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per do bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD will be given to any one who will give information as shall lead to the recovery of Rs. 12,100 in Notes numbered as under, stolen on 10th January, 1882, by Bhyrubpersaad Bunniah, Chaprassee. If the whole is not recovered, 10 per cent. on the value of such portion recovered will be paid as reward.

Nos. 99332, 76157, 67190, and 73396 per Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 0/1 80042, and 77650 per Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 0/97 3 917, 07 69, 0/96 5 1361, 0/97 33361, 0/96 99681, 20148, 51718, 73816, 0/97 33023, 0/96 98465, 14617, 0/97 03689, 09329, 0/96 98232, 28546, and 0/09 58570 per Rs. 100 each.
Also 200 Notes per Rs. 50 each.
Also 150 Notes per Rs. 10 each.

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SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned. Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ORNITHOPHONES, a little instrument, can be carried in the vest pocket, imitates the note of almost any singing-bird at pleasure. Each Re. 1-8.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ÆSTHETIC PORTRAIT FRAMES (velvet and flowers) for carte-de-visite pictures, free by post, Re. 1.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH, for 2 years, pays for a beautiful Piano with iron frame. Price list and particulars by post.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12 lens, in a leather sling case, Rs. 40.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

AMERICAN ORGAN, actions, keys, notes, stops, bellows, and frame, without case, can be fitted up in schools or chapels at half the price organs are sold at. To be seen and particulars at SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 8 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

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For the various skin troubles of children it is the most effectual, delicate, and unobjectionable application known. It will remain sweet, will never become rancid, and is as delicious to use as Cream.

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The public are earnestly recommended to use Vaseline in all cases where they have hitherto used glycerine. When once Vaseline has been admitted into a house it will never be without it again.

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Is the purest and best Hair preparation extant. The growth and luxuriance of the Hair is promoted by its use, and the head and hair are kept sweet and clean, the hair strengthened and preserved, and the scalp is kept free from Scurf and Dandriff.

VASELINE COLD CREAM.

Dr. Esmarch, University of Kiel, says "Vaseline Cold Cream has most excellent properties." Vaseline Cold Cream applied to the face every night will keep the complexion clear and youthful, and the skin from cracking. It is good to use after shaving. It will remove sunburn, freckles, and cure chapped hands. For use after sea-bathing.

VASELINE TOILET SOAPS.

The admirable properties of Vaseline render these soaps not only truly elegant toilet articles, but indispensable in the family, and for infants and invalids.

VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE.

Recommended by the *Lancet* for the lips, and removing pimples and blotches from the face.

VASELINE HARNESS OIL PASTE.

This Paste renders the leather soft, pliable, waterproof, very durable, and not liable to gum or crack after exposure. It is a most superior article, and excels anything of its kind in the market.

VETERINARY VASELINE.

For the cure of injuries and diseases of Horses, Cattle, and other Animals. Very useful in the Stable and on the Farm. A specific for Scratches.

VASELINE HAIR TONIC.

Has precisely the same properties as the Pomade Vaseline, but is more agreeable for ladies' use, being a liquid preparation.

CAMPHORATED VASELINE.

A highly efficient remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Catarrh, Gathered Breasts and special uses.

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BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

Boarding and Lodging during the Monsoon will be charged on moderate terms.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

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"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.

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Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
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THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD
BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
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Guirand, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche, Rs.	30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche .... ,,	35 0	.. ..
Jules Camuset's Champagne ..... ,,	40 0	.. ..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ..... ,,	57 0	60 0
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still) ..... Rs.	19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.) ..... ,,	24 0	
Sparkling Moselle ..... ,,	32 0	
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYEN		
Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	16 0	Rs. .. ..
Deidesheimer ..... ,,	17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer ..... ,,	18 0	,, ...
Steinwein ..... ,,	20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch ..... ,,	22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer ..... ,,	26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer ..... ,,	.. ..	,, 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg ..... ,,	36 0	.. ..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes ..... Rs.	17 0	
Latour blanche ..... ,,	30 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands ..... Rs.	14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons ..... ,,	17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville ..... ,,	20 0	.. ..
Chateau Lalitte ..... ,,	24 0	.. ..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc ..... Rs.	13 0	
Cru de Barreyre ..... ,,	16 0	
Chateau La Hogorce ..... ,,	22 0	
Leoville St. Julien ..... ,,	26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay ..... Rs.	19 0	
Chambertin ..... ,,	26 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac ..... Rs.	22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do. ..... ,,	21 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * stars Cogc. ,,	26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * stars ..... ,,	30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars ..... ,,	32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old) ..... ,,	34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old) ..... ,,	34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz pints.
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ST. PAULI BEER ..... ,,	5 8	,, 4 0
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry ..... Rs.	18 0	.. ..
Italian Vermouth ..... ,,	18 0	.. ..
Whisky (fine Highland) ..... ,,	24 0	.. ..
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Assorted Liqueurs ..... ,,	32 0	.. ..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur) ..... ,,	25 0	.. ..
Do. do. (finest) ..... ,,	30 0	.. ..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.) .. ,,	15 0	.. ..
Real Italian Olive Oil ..... ,,	9 0	.. ..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.) ..... ,,	5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1882. Rampart Row.

CARLTON WHISKEY,
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
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SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
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CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
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And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—
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WE SELL FOR PROMPT CASH ONLY.

Our Goods are marked at a rate of profit usual on WHOLESALE TRANSACTIONS.

WE KEEP NO BOOKS.

Our scale of charge is regulated for Customers who, NOT requiring CREDIT themselves, are disinclined to pay for those who do require credit, and for others who do not pay at all.

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ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

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"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the much Dreaded Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

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Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovatine Impared and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and Gladness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—THIS IS GENUINE DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

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DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England.
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And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

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BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
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C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

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Two years guarantee.

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Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

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Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

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NOTICES.

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SEVEN Cylindrical STEAM-BOILERS thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard, Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars, apply to the Manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,000 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER to the Company's specifications in square logs, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 300 tons per month, commencing from 1st September next.

The specifications and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for teak timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone-circle, Fort, Bombay, up to one p. m. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, the 7th June instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper.

Rupees 5,000 will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 15th May, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

ON THURSDAY next, the first of June, 1882, the portion of the Bhopal State Railway which joins this Railway at Itarsi will be opened between Itarsi and Hoshangabad, a distance of eleven miles, for Passenger and Goods Traffic.

2. The Bhopal State Railway will be worked by this company and on and after the date named above until further notice, a Mixed Train will run daily between Itarsi and Hoshangabad to the following Time Bill, namely:—

DOWN.	A.M.	A.M.
Itarsi ..... Dep.	6 0	Hoshangabad.. Dep. 11 0
Hoshangabad.. Arrl.	8-30	Itarsi ..... Arrl. 11-50

3. First, second, third and fourth class Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, &c., will be booked by these Trains.

4. Coaching and Goods Traffic of all descriptions will be booked through between Hoshangabad and the Stations on this and the connected Railways with which there are through booking arrangements.

5. Additional information as to fares, rates, &c., can be obtained at the stations or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Twenty-fifth of May, 1882.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Mosses, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.

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Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.

BEDSTEADS.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Iron Camp Cots; Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Poxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood. Rocking Horses of all sizes.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

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English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes. Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.

J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at cost price.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this the Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Rais of Rutlam, the Princess of Katywra and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for continuance of public support.

NOTICES.

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All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1882.

THE GERMANS AND THE TURKS.

THE Sultan has created for himself a new position and has struck out a new policy. He has made himself a real autocrat. He governs personally, and he governs alone. There is no more any Porte, there are no longer Ministers. There are merely official personages whose business it is to hold idle preliminary discussions with foreigners until the Sultan has made up his mind whether to recognize or disavow them as his agents. His policy is to be a Mussulman of the Mussulmans, to be the chief and centre of Pan Islamism, to take the whole Mahomedan world under his guidance and protection. Further, as in his contest with Europe he cannot stand alone, he has thrown himself into the hands of the Powers whom he thinks he can best trust to exercise on him neither the pressure of military strength, nor the diplomatic pressure that insists on alien and impracticable reforms. Germany and Austria are to protect him against Russia and the Western Powers. He lets the Russian Ambassador go or stay with indifference, he hoards France in Tripoli, he buys torpedoes to make the vulnerable parts of his territory inaccessible to the English fleet. It is idle to deny that the Sultan has shown great ability, much discernment, and a keen appreciation of what would tell in his favour if he was at once resolute and patient. He has his idea of what good government means, and he has tried hard, and not unsuccessfully, to realize this idea. Of benefiting his subjects according to Western ideas of reform he does not dream; but he has determined to be a sole ruler, a great Mahomedan, and the ally of those who will protect him most and interfere with him least. And he is quite willing that his allies shall help him to make his Government strong, and quite aware that with such allies as Germany and Austria he cannot be a mere Oriental despot. Among the changes he is making there are changes that are so far changes for the better that they deserve to be called reforms. He has called on Germany to methodize his finance; he invites German officers to remodel the Turkish army; the guidance of Germany, he has led to the conviction that he must allow his Empire to be traversed by railways. No sooner has he yielded to friendly pressure and sanctioned the proposal of Austria for connecting Vienna and Pesth with Salonica and Constantinople, than he again yields and awakes to the necessity of connecting Scutari with the Euphrates. The day may come when all the vast territory that lies between Belgrade and Bagdad may be more or less under the influence or protection of Germany or Austria. So many accidents might intervene to prevent it even the death of one or two men might do so much to check it, that this can only be spoken of as a possibility. But if other great Powers set themselves earnestly to checking Russia in the East, we may welcome their assistance; and, if we cower think of Asia Minor enough to be filled with tender pity for its inhabitants, we may be sure that if we continue to secure them good government after our pattern, the next best thing is to let them have the hopes of material prosperity and growing order which railways bring with them.—*Saturday Review.*

THE REFORM CLUB.

EARL GRANVILLE presided on May 4, at a meeting of the members of the Reform Club, at which the Marquis of Hartington proposed the following resolution: "It is desirable that the election of members to the Reform Club should be conducted by a committee, instead of by a ballot of the whole club, as heretofore; that it be referred to the general committee to draw up a detailed scheme for carrying out the change; and that they submit such scheme to an adjourned general meeting to be held before June 30." The noble marquis said he proposed the resolution in the interests of the party. The Reform Club had higher functions than those of a merely social kind, and did not exist simply for the convenience of its members. Under the old elections, Lord Hartington said in the year 1865 they were entrusted to a committee, and since that period there had been epidemics of blackballing candidates. In the year 1879 the average number of persons blackballed was seven; in four years after there were twenty-four so treated; whilst up to March of the present year there had been thirty-six persons blackballed. The worst of that kind of thing was that it was very often a mere passing fancy, or an unreasonable grievance to the party all over the country. On the other hand, he was quite prepared to admit that it was very often a bad habit to admit some persons who were not socially qualified. For his part, he did not think it would be right to let things remain as at present.

Mr. John Bright said that, unlike the noble marquis, he had no intention to continue the doors of the frequenter of the Reform Club, and he wished to see the rule affecting the election of members altered. An agitation had been going on—he would not call it a conspiracy, but at any rate a combination —for which there was no just foundation whatever. There was, he thought, an element in the club which was most unsatisfactory, and he characterised the conduct of some members of the club who were in the habit of blackballing persons, unballoted for, in a foolish, an ungentlemanly. The result of such action was that gentlemen would not subject themselves to the chance of election, and there were others, like himself, who would not, unless the rules were altered, further nominate any one to the club. When some gentlemen had been blackballed it had been said in the club that it was the old smoke-room party which had done it. Action like this, he considered, had the effect of destroying the social character of the club, and such acts were not only hostile, but were intended to be hostile to its success. There were certain members of the club, he regretted to say, who blackballed every candidate that came forward. The speaker then alluded to the noble building in which they met as members of the club, and said there was no club which had such high aims or such noble ends to accomplish. Because he wished that everything should be consistent with the grandeur of the building, and consistent with the principles of the party, he hoped that the resolution would be carried.

Mr. Henry Muntz proposed the following amendment: "That a candidate who shall have been blackballed may, with consent of the committee, on a memorial to them, signed by not less than twenty members of the club, have the proposer and seconder of such candidate, be again put up for election at the next ballot." He believed that when members were before elected by means of the committee there would be more unanimity, and he thought not to have been than at any other time. If the resolution were carried, it should at least be limited to one year.

Earl Granville hoped that, in the interests of the party and of the club, the resolution would be carried.

Lord Waveney spoke strongly against the proposition; but, on a division, the amendment was negatived by a large majority, and the original motion was then put and carried.

A ballot was demanded on behalf of the supporters of Mr. Muntz, and was arranged to take place on the 18th inst. The boxes are to remain open from two p. m. until six p. m.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN SUSPECTS.

On Tuesday there was published the correspondence between the British Government and that of the United States respecting the imprisonment of naturalized citizens of the United States under the Protection of Persons and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881. The most important despatch is the following from Earl Granville—

"Earl Granville to Mr. West.

"Foreign Office, April 6, 1882.

"Sir,—With reference to my despatch of the 31st ult., I have now to inform you that Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered the representations that have been made to them by Mr. Lowell, on the part of the Government of the United States, concerning the arrest and imprisonment of certain American citizens in Ireland, and the hope expressed by the President that the American citizens so detained may be brought to an early trial.

"The persons at present detained in prison in Ireland under the provisions of the Protection of Persons and Property Act of 1881 have been, and are, all of them either ordinarily resident in Ireland, or persons who have visited Ireland under the present circumstances of that country, and to whom full knowledge of those circumstances, and of the laws passed in the last Session of Parliament to arm the Government there with extraordinary powers, must be imputed.

"In the use of these extraordinary powers, for the purpose of preventing incentives to outrage and crime and breaches of public order in Ireland, no general distinction can be made between those persons, for the time being in Ireland, who may become these from the United States, or any other foreign countries in which they may have rights of citizenship, and others; nor have Her Majesty's Government generally any means of knowing whether such persons are native Irishmen who have not renounced their British nationality, or Irish emigrants who may have obtained rights of citizenship in the United States or elsewhere.

"The Statute of last Session under which these prisoners are detained was passed (like all other Acts for the suspension of the habeas corpus, whether in England or in the United States) under circumstances of exceptional political necessity, for the express purpose of superseding and dispensing with trial; and the reference in the 1st clause of the Act to the authority of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was not for the purpose of enabling him to direct a trial (which could only take place upon a charge regularly made in the ordinary course of law), but for the contrary purpose.

"The British Legislature, in passing that Act, declared the necessity of such a suspension of trial under certain circumstances. This necessity applies, within those conditions, alike to aliens and to British subjects in Ireland; and Her Majesty's Government are compelled to consider that the necessity which led to the passing of the Act still subsists.

"It is impossible either for Her Majesty's Government or for the Government of the United States to be ignorant that the present disorders in Ireland have been, and are still, to a great extent fomented by Irish emigrants in the United States, and by subscriptions of money and publications hostile to British rule proceeding from that source. As you are aware, Her Majesty's Government found it necessary last year to address a friendly representation on this subject to the Government of the United States, and Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the President and his Ministers must be desirous of discouraging all such proceedings to the best of their power. Under such circumstances it is obvious that the efforts of Her Majesty's Government and of the British Parliament for the vindication of law and the restoration of order in Ireland would be liable to be frustrated if aliens in Ireland (whatsoever nationality they might claim) were in any respect treated as exempt from the operation of laws which Parliament has found it necessary to enact for that purpose, or from the extraordinary powers conferred upon the Executive Government of Ireland by those laws.

"The principle that in such cases no distinction can be made in favour of aliens was maintained by the Government of the United States on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in the Northern States during the civil war. On that occasion, complaints having been made of arbitrary and illegal arrests of certain British subjects, Mr. Seward, in a note dated the 14th of October, 1861, to Lord Lyons, then Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, after vindicating the legality of the proceedings complained of, expressed himself as follows:—'In every case subjects of Her Majesty residing in the United States and under their protection are treated during the present troubles in the same manner, and with no greater or less rigour, than American citizens.'

"Subsequently, in 1866, when the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended in Ireland, a correspondence took place between the two Governments as to the right of Irish-born naturalized citizens of America then sojourning in Ireland to American protection. That particular question has since been disposed of by the Naturalization Act, 1870, whereby British subjects becoming voluntarily naturalized in a foreign State forfeit their British nationality. But the following extract from a despatch dated the 10th of March, 1866, addressed by Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, then Minister of the United States in London, and published in the diplomatic correspondence presented to Congress with the President's Message for that year, deserves particular notice, as the instructions to the United States' Minister which it contains entirely accord with the views of Her Majesty's Government in relation to the treatment of American citizens during the present troubles in Ireland.

"In those instructions Mr. Seward used the following language:—

"'It cannot fairly be expected that some of our Irish-born naturalized citizens who are now sojourning or travelling in Ireland will be arrested upon complaints of complicity in seditious proceedings. It may also be expected that some who will be thus arrested will be innocent, while others will be guilty. The situation will for a time necessarily become inconvenient and embarrassing. I know of no way in which you can meet it more properly than by pursuing the course which you have indicated.

"'Americans, whether native-born or naturalized, owe submission to the same laws in Great Britain as British subjects, while residing there and enjoying the protection of that Government, to apply the converse of this principle to British subjects who were sojourning or travelling in the United States during the late rebellion.'

"In a further despatch, dated the 9th of June, 1866, Mr. Seward suggested Mr. Adams 'to suggest to Lord Clarendon the expediency of the exercise of clemency to the extent at least of releasing all of the American citizens, native or naturalized, who are in confinement, upon the condition of their returning to the United States.'

"As no difference of opinion would appear to exist with respect to the principle so clearly enunciated in the extracts above cited, Her Majesty's Government are in some doubt as to whether they have correctly apprehended the grounds on which the Government of the United States found their present representations in favour of those American citizens in Ireland who have been arrested under the operation of the Protection of Persons and Property Act, and it is unnecessary to persue the subject further at present.

"I only desire to add that the imprisonment of suspects under the Act is not a measure of punishment, but of prevention. The Irish Government have in many instances released prisoners upon a reasonable belief that it could be done without risk to the public safety, and I am glad to say that Her Majesty's Government are not desirous of detaining unnecessarily in prison any persons from whom no danger to the public peace is to be apprehended.

"They will, therefore, be prepared to consider the circumstances of the United States' citizens now detained who may be willing to engage forthwith to leave the United Kingdom.

"I have to instruct you to read this despatch to Mr. Frelinghuysen, and to leave a copy of it with him if he should so desire.—I am, &c.,

"GRANVILLE."

REPORT OF THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ON THE IRISH LAND ACT.

THE Report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of recent legislation in reference to land in Ireland and its effect upon the condition of the country was laid upon the table of the House of Lords on the 28th April. They state that they "have not yet completed their inquiry into the matters referred to them; but they think it desirable to report the evidence at present single to the House, and at the same time to make some recommendations on certain matters which appear to them to be urgent, and which, so far as regards the land question connected with them, are not a matter of serious controversy." The early sections of the Report deal with the imperfections in the procedure of the novel tribunals appointed under the Land Act to fix a fair rent, and suggest various improvements in detail. The Committee also suggest, among other things, the giving longer and more definite notice of hearing; that the tenant should be required, on the demand of the landlord, to furnish his valuations of the improvements upon which he claims; that "the Sub-Commissioners, in fixing a judicial rent, should determine and record both the fair rent of the holding absolutely and also the sum on which they find should be deducted from this rent in respect of the tenant's improvements;" that the Sub-Commissioners should adhere "to the rule which has been found so beneficial in all judicial proceedings, the rule, namely, of their judge stating the reasons for his decision;" and that "provision should be made to enable a limited owner of an estate in settlement to charge upon the settled estate the costs properly incurred by him in defending the interests of all parties interested in the estate."

These recommendations as to matters of detail occupy the first eight sections of the Report; in the ninth the Committee proceed to report upon the important question of the purchase clauses. They first state "the reasons which have led to the failure" of these clauses, two of which "are connected with the landlord and one, and that the principal reason, with the position of the tenant." The landlord's difficulties arise in connection with limited ownership, and with the fact that one-third of the land is subject to head or quit rent.

The chief obstacle, however, to the working of the Purchase Clauses is, as all the witnesses concur in stating, the circumstance that under the present arrangements, there is no sufficient inducement for a tenant to purchase his holding at any price at which the owner would be likely to sell it. The law has given to the tenant the right of applying to a court which hitherto has almost invariably reduced his rent, and it has conferred on him a practical fixity of tenure, and for fifteen years at the same rent, together with the right of selling his tenancy. On the other hand the conversion of the tenancy into ownership would, for fifteen years at least, hardly give to the tenant more than other rights than he at present possesses; while the terms at present proposed for the conversion are such as would subject him from the outset to a yearly charge greater in amount than that which he now bears in the shape of rent.

The Committee go on to state that "there is a concurrence of testimony that no scheme for converting tenants into proprietors which requires the tenant to pay down a portion of the purchase money, or to pay a yearly instalment greater than his rent, is likely to be successful; but that, on the other hand, if these difficulties could be avoided, there would be a very general desire on the part of the tenants to become purchasers." They continue:—

"The Committee are of opinion that the advances of the State for the purpose of facilitating purchases should be made at the rate of £3 per cent., and that the repayment should be by annual instalments of 3½ per cent., spreading over sixty-six years, or of £4 per cent., spreading over forty-six years, whichever term may be selected for the operation. They think the landlord and tenant should be left to agree as to the capital sum to be paid for the holding, and that the land tribunal should be authorized to advance the whole of the purchase-money, subject to conditions for the protection of the State."

On the question of arrears the report says:—"The Committee do not at present consider it to be desirable to express any opinion on the subject of arrears of rent existing, except so far as such arrears are connected with the purchases of holdings. It is obvious that no arrears ought to be left unprovided for after a purchase, and in order that this may be effected they recommend that, where landlord and tenant agree, the arrears due on a holding before the 1st November, 1881, not exceeding in all three half-years, may be capitalized and added to the purchase-money to be advanced by the State, all other arrears being thereby cancelled."

The Committee among their further proposals recommend that the working of the purchase clauses should be assigned either to the Landed Estates Court, with suitable additions of the powers and machinery, or to a new department created for the purpose. The evidence taken by the Committee occupies over 400 pages.

A SEWAGE DEMONSTRATION.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

EASTBOURNE, April 10.

THE most charming of all the watering places of the southern coast, Eastbourne owes much of its beauty and prosperity to the fact that its government is a beneficent despotism tempered only by the co-existence of a Local Board of Health. The Duke of Devonshire is the autocrat of Eastbourne, and the benefits of his rule as a landlord extend over and beneath the surface in every direction. Yesterday there was a demonstration here in connection with the underground works of Eastbourne which was very remarkable for the introduction of a novel principle of sewerage of great economic and sanitary importance to other large towns. Of course, the first claim in sewerage works is to get rid of the contents of the sewers and drains as quickly as possible. This makes the rate of incline of the gradients a matter of the first importance. Where a town stands upon the side of a hill there is in this matter no difficulty. If the main sewer was in such a case three miles long, the fall would be continuous even if the sewer were placed at a uniform depth throughout the whole length. But take, on the other hand, a town like Eastbourne or Southport, where there is a great population upon a very level surface, and there the greatest of all difficulties is to get "fall" for the main sewers. The gradients are so gentle, so nearly level, in towns of that sort that the flow of sewage must be of necessity extremely sluggish, while, however small the incline the ultimate depth reached at a sufficiently distant outfall is, or should be, at a great and very inconvenient depth. Under the general conditions of town sewerage this state of things can only be dealt with by one or more pumping stations, at which the sewage is lifted by steam power, and from the level so attained by pumping is poured out into the sea, into tanks, or used for irrigating land.

The demonstration which took place here yesterday was for the exhibition of a new system invented by Mr. Shone, of Wrexham, and now in full operation at Eastbourne. The advantages of this system, which I will endeavour to describe, are, first, that it promotes public health by a more speedy removal of sewage; secondly, that its economic advantages are so great that in the drainage of a place like Eastbourne the adoption of the Shone system has probably effected a saving of £50,000; and, thirdly, it supplies the power in the cheapest and most applicable form for the readiest disposal of sewage in the best manner upon agricultural land. The Bay of Eastbourne is closed to the east by a promontory known as Langney Point. It was discovered by a long series of experiments that matter discharged into the sea to the east of Langney Point did not return to the Bay of Eastbourne, and when the town was first drained, about a dozen years ago, the main outfall was taken across two miles of level ground to that part of the coast. The construction of that outfall, which is filled with sea water at every high tide, cost the Duke of Devonshire about £40,000. At that time the Local Board of Eastbourne did not contemplate the necessity of providing for a larger population than 15,000, but now they have to deal with 23,000 and a prospect of constant increase. What were they to do? Building is rapidly extending upon land four miles from the only good outfall, and practically upon a dead level. Pumping with this fall will fail. They have solved the difficulty by adopting Mr. Shone's system; by which sewage districts are established of whatever size is most convenient. Mr. Shone's system is briefly expressed in the fact that the junction of the main outfall at Eastbourne, with the general drainage system, an engine-house has been established, in which two ten-horse power (nominal) engines, originally designed to work with compressed air, which may travel for service to any number of stations throughout the district. I have just now seen this power at work after passing through two miles of pipe laid beneath the principal thoroughfares of the town, and I have to say that after travelling that long distance there is, according to register, no perceptible diminution of its force. Here, at two miles distant from the generating-house, has been brought to a point where the shallow sewers of a small and new district of first-class houses discharge into an iron receiver (which, however, might be of cement) built in the ground and holding 30 gallons. The floor of this receiver is about 25 feet from the surface of the roadway, and above it, close under the surface, is a small brick chamber, in which part of the simple and automatic mechanism may be seen. By an arrangement of valves, which practically could become disordered, the moment the receiver is filled compressed air is admitted at the top, and the contents are instantly ejected and propelled through a rising iron main (a division of the water-carriage system, beginning at a higher level of at least 40 feet. This is done automatically and with the unerring regularity of pulsations of the human heart, while, as his crime was committed long ago, and as he himself was the informer, persons will doubt whether he ought to be hung after all. The offence of murder, however, knows no Statute of Limitations, and there is no reason why a murderer should not be punished because the best evidence for a conviction is supplied by himself. Nevertheless there is no doubt that in Fury we have a very remarkable criminal, and that he seems to be sincerely repentant for his deeds, and to look upon it as a warning to others may possibly have a good deal of genuineness in it. These facts count in his favour, but the most important point as regards Fury published below is that in his own confession is the complaints he makes as to the hardship of life in our convict prisons. They may be absolutely untrue, but it is remarkable to find a prisoner openly affirming that he prefers death to the system of penal treatment adopted at Chatham and Portland. "It was the unnecessary punishment and indignities inflicted upon me in my first sentence of penal servitude that caused me, and I repeat it, if ever I should be in danger of penal servitude again, I would go in for a hanging rather than have it." He describes himself as badly used by the medical officers in the matter of food, and he declares that the treatment applied to himself and other convicts. What particular weight attaches to the last sensational oration of a condemned murderer it may be difficult to estimate in general, but truth is said to sit upon the lips of those who are about to die, and Fury was justified in some of his statements. As he also tells a circumstantial tale of how a police-officer enabled him to commit several burglaries, by means of a previous bargain, and then betrayed him, and how the virtuous constable afterwards shared the proceeds, there is still more reason why Fury's penultimate assertions should be investigated. All that can be safely regarded as his own is his cool and murderous lie that the jury which locked him up for fifteen years for the Norwich offence managed to cage a most dangerous order of criminal—a man with the cunning as well as the ferocity of a tiger; while, at the same time, it must be admitted that Thomas Fury is no ordinary convict, as he has conclusively proved by his unparalled address to the Court at the last Durham Assizes.—*Telegraph.*

MORAL INSURANCE.

CIVILISATION may be defined in a rough way as the division of responsibility. The savage builds his own house, digs out his log for canoe, and can kill the material for his dinner, executes his enemy, divorces his wife, and in due time burns or buries her himself. The cultured man does all these disagreeable things by proxy. In the process he finds it convenient to lighten his cares by shifting as many of them as possible on to other people's shoulders. He pays an insurance company an annuity for relieving him of the duty of providing for his children's house in case of fire, or replacing his furniture if destroyed. For twopence a head there are speculative gentlemen in the City who will take their chance of having to make good the loss of your life in case of railway accident; and there are several associations which readily agree for a modest subscription steadily paid in advance to guarantee the soundness of your drains, the health of your horses, your doctor's bills, and the honesty of your clerks, or make somebody else pay all round for the damage done. But though it is doubtless very solacing to know that by joining the Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes we can be physicked free, or be put under ground at an absolute profit to our surviving—but not disconsolate—relatives by becoming members of the Ancient Order of Foresters men do not live solely to make it hot for the sanitary authorities, and the anticipation of being carried to Kensal Green in good style affords but a moderate satisfaction to men not imbued with the Chinaman's philosophy. It is also not impossible that the victim of a colour-blind signalman is incapable of appreciating the comforting fact that in the course of a month or two the railway company will require to pay smartly for the fatal compound fracture under which he is groaning. Nor do these insurance companies, which undertake to guarantee, if not the honesty, at least the result of the dishonesty, of their clients, exactly meet our wants. Now, as we are on the subject, what a desire to forge anybody's name to manipulate cheques, or to rob a bank. And, not unlikely, a still smaller number of us never have an opportunity of committing any of the felonies which a flexible no system of moral insurance as yet devised has undertaken to save the erring subscriber from the legal consequences of his knavery, or even that the wisest of counsel shall do his best to cheat the hulks or the treadmill of their dues.

Most of us meet with some accident or other in the course of our lives; many have fires, and all of us die. Hence the insurance companies, which gamble in the chances of these events, calculate on what is a greater or less certainty, and must accordingly charge corresponding premiums. But there are other incidents in most people's lives which are more certain than eye-teeth or wisdom, but which are even more urgent to be seen to. Take marriage, for example. Thousands of young men and women are deterred from entering this condition of life, not merely because they want the wherewithal to meet their daily expenses as from the impossibility of furnishing a house properly without running ruinously in debt. Again, every right-thinking girl hopes some day to be a wife. But her wedding-trousseau and a little purse often sadly weight the father of a large family; though if he had begun to pay a trifle every year after she got into short frocks, the company would have been able to charge him with the wedding-day a sum amply sufficient for all of these often embarrassing contingencies. There is always a risk that the girl will remain a spinster, or that she will die young; all of which chances the actuary will know to calculate on in the company's favour when assessing the annual premium. Again, young people's education every year is becoming more and more costly. There are thousands of parents who would gladly liberate a few pounds fairly well, but who find it out of the question to send the boys to Eton and Cambridge, or the girls to the same class of schools in which their mothers were educated. But by a system exactly the same these desirable advantages could be secured. The father might, joining the company for these purposes stipulate, on that at the age of ten or twelve the sum specified by name should be sent to one or other of certain schools, and kept there until sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen—as might be agreed on. Then, every quarter, on the client presenting his receipts for that quarter's expenses, the company would duly draw a cheque for the reimbursement of the amount. In like manner a lad's career at the University, or his training for the civil, naval, or military service, or for any particular profession, might be guaranteed. The company's chance of profit would be that their client might die before the date at which their liability began or ended, or might decline the advantages offered, or go so completely to the dogs that it might be necessary to despatch him to the Colonies, or even to seclude him for a term of years in one of her Majesty's prisons or lunatic asylums.

The modes in which this plan can be worked are endless. The poor man, the rich man, who has suddenly met with reverses of fortune, and the widow, could thus be enabled to educate their children in the way they had proposed in brighter days, and marry their daughters in something like the grandiose fashion which long custom has made almost indispensable. But there are other aspects of moral insurance which, if more difficult to work, are not less desirable to try and put in practice. Wards in Chancery, as all the world, and more especially those impulsive young men who elope with them, know to their cost, are remarkably well looked after. Yet the Lord Chancellor has, personally, little to do with them. Paid officials manage the wards like so many chattels, and keep the run of their affairs by a system of bookkeeping by double and single entry. It is therefore, not unreasonable to ask whether the system could not be extended to the operations of an insurance company? There is a general tendency in mankind to go to the bad, and, doubtless, a statistician could easily tell us the average of black sheep in any given number of highly respectable families. The years between seventeen and twenty-five are notoriously parlous ones for the every-day young men to tide over. They are always getting into trouble, being sued for breaches of promise or for assaults, coming a cropper over the favourite, taking to billiards, barmaids, brandy and City directoring, or getting so hopelessly over head and ears in debt that Alma Mater declines to nourish such restive cubs any longer. Few mothers are capable of bitting these 'ne'er-do-weells;' and many fathers, after being half-ruined in the attempt, give it up in despair. But the discreet solicitors and confidential agents of the British Moral Insurance Company (Limited) could manage things more easily. Montagu Montmorency (*né* Mordecai Moses), the advertising money-lender, would know it was no use 'trying it on' with 'the company;' and the Oxford tradesman, who got a gentle hint that a particular freshman was 'in the hands of the United Moral' corporation, might restrain his ardour in proffering credit to a youth so well looked after. 'The Company' might—and if the policy specified for this would—see to their getting a commission in the army, sent to the wilderness, or coached up with such skill as to be sure to win a place in some competitive examination. The rest ought to be merely a question of details and actuarial columns. It may be objected that all this would tend to reduce parental responsibility and encourage the objects of such policies in reckless courses. We hardly think so. Some people will run into debt of a cab simply because in the event of having their limbs broken they are entitled to six guineas a week until they can walk; nor, as a rule, does the holder of a fire insurance policy burn down his house after having effected the premium. A good boy, even supposing he knew the fact, would be unwilling to forfeit the premiums paid to secure the advantages thus put in his way, while the bad one might indulge his evil propensities with the reflection that he had remembered that he must in future reckon not with a soft-hearted mother or an inexperienced father, but with the keen, just, though unmalleable officials of a corporation.

A PARIS SCANDAL.

WE are promised another chapter of the affair of the two Duchesses. Maitre Betaulaud has had his innings in the name of the old Duchess de Chevreuse, who wants to retain the guardianship of her daughter-in-law's children. Maitre Durier asked leave to defer his reply on behalf of the pretty Duchess de Chaulnes till after the garden-party which she was in deep mourning. Her golden fleece of hair hung down her back in a long, loose net of yellow silk, hardly distinguishable from the tarnished mass of jewellery. The Duchess de Chaulnes had a perfect mouth, she would be a woman of rare beauty. It is not. Ugly. The lips are red and fresh, and not too wide. But the expression is silly. Any one who has gone through the Polytechnic course of political economy would know before she spoke that her conversation is disjointed, precipitate, and monotonously vapid. She might, her teeth being clenched, insert her forefinger between the upper range—which is white and even—and the under. The eyes are of opal grey. At the Palais de Justice they were artificially encircled with lustre, which gave a languid, suffering air, and, by force of contrast, blanched the fair complexion. Count de Rochefort did not escort her Grace to the Palais, and the Italian author of the madrigal which the late Duke found stitched into her stays, did not put in an appearance. But all the Russian Embassy and the young *attachés* of the Russian and French Embassies congregated at the Palais, and evinced that kind of admiration for the Duchess which Eddie Ponsonby calls "the right thing." With perfect calmness to Maitre Betaulaud's charges against her, until he called her a bad mother, when she started up and, in a hurried gesture, protested. Betaulaud's history of her married life was not stolen from Boccaccio or Cyrbillon the younger, but might have been. The incident of the Lourdes pilgrimage caused a half-suppressed titter in the Court. The Judges themselves could not preserve the gravity of Rhadamanthus. Betaulaud appealed to all the religious ideas which it is thought proper to hold in the Faubourg St. Germain. Monsieur de Chaulnes was sincerely devout, and although in some respects a goose, had a high-pitched soul for honour. The letter to his father-in-law to take us back to the time of the naïfe chronicler De Joinville and Saint Louis. At those high festivals it was impossible, his mother-in-law having appealed to his Christian sentiments, to give a lesson given in the story of the weeping Magdalene. After a reconciliation, it was agreed by the noble pair to demand at Lourdes strength to carry out their good resolutions for the future. The husband and Duchess started on their pilgrimage, but when they were drawing nigh to Le Mans, she had fearful cramps and aches, and insisted on being dropped there at the Hôtel de Sable. Her Grace accordingly continued his journey. Servants suiggered. What could it all mean? thought the Duke. A cellarman stepped up to say that, although her Grace had been too ill to leave her room all the time Monseigneur was away, he had been enabled to wine enough for her for at least a *pair* of seasoned topers. Another domestic came in a deliberate manner to announce that a robber was in the house, and to tell where he was concealed. The Duke went with a pistol to look for him. His wife came running out in an elegant toilette, wringing her hands and weeping. M. Betaulaud accused her of not having gone back home. When the Duke had completed his pilgrimage, which steam locomotion enabled him to do rapidly, and got back to the castle, he found the old family retainers looking unusually grave. M. Aurelien Scholl described last year the highly dramatic scene which followed, and we have seen the head in the Cafe Riche with a champagne bottle for having done so.—*Truth.*

FASHIONS.

I HEAR that the old-fashioned pigtail is revived, tied with a bow of ribbon, the hair waved closely to the head, and flowers placed on one side rather low, to fill up that part which is called *la nuque*. Gowns (except for very large smart balls) are all worn short, no matter how rich the stuff is, with crinolettes and paniers. Such a thing is never seen as long gowns at a party or dinner. The dress-improvers are so enormous that people cannot get near the back of their chairs. It is a curious sight to see them perambulate the edge. A new bonnet is "*sur cet bon*," as we say in France. The upholsterers are already busying themselves by making a chair which expands in length in proportion as the crinoline does in width.

Hats are large, high in front, with flowers placed inside. I saw one of tuscan, the crown flat, with bows of yellow ribbon, one over the other; poppies inside. Another of black jet, with satin ribbon and mastic roses, was very original. One which I will call the poke shape pleased me much, with a very pretty face inside; but it was suggested to me that I thought more of the face than the bonnet. This bonnet was of yellow and black, and meant to cover the hair; the strings were fastened at the side. Cotton parasols, painted with a flower to match the bonnet, are much liked; coloured handles to match the bonnet. Fans are not at present the newest. A green parrot with a green handle fetched me much.

At the wedding in St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, last week, the church was cold, damp, and dark. Had our eyes been given us, we should have found ourselves in the family vault. The bride, who is tall, was well dressed in white satin with pansies. The gown was surrounded by what is called a puffing of point d'Alençon lace, and the veil was worn at the waist of the same lace, mingled with orange-blossoms. The well-fitting bodice was pointed before and behind; at the back came three large bunches of white pansies, and a third was over the bride's face. Five bridesmaids accompanied the bride; they all agreed in white for their gowns and bonnets. Dissensions must have arisen. No two sashes were placed in the same way, neither were they of the same colour. The ribbons on the bonnets sided with the sashes. Novelty was their—aim; discord flourished; effect was nil. One wore blue ribbons, another pink, a third red. The children completed this incongruous group, the ribbons on the hat of one being golden brown, of the other light blue.

A long gown of soft gray material, with dolman to match, turned-down collar, embroidered in steel beads and handsome embroidery in steel, was *good*. Bonnet to match, stringless; wallflowers at the back. A well and fancifully-arranged tunic of dark green, over a petticoat of innumerable little flounces, the prevailing colour being pink, was *better*. Bonnet of dark green, with tuft of pink feathers.

The gown that attracted general admiration had a moire petticoat of alternate dark-blue satin stripes, about an inch wide, and small brown and white checks. The drapery and bodice were of golden-brown satin merveilleux, the former most artistically draped, caught up high on one side, falling low on the other, and knotted at the back. Of all the gowns, this was *best*.

I am glad to hear that Bradford and alpaca goods have been much patronised by Royalty of late. Before the movement to work was to be had—he should read, "Thou shalt not." Mr. Ballantyne, of Manchester talks of a hundred orders a day. The Queen honoured them with an order for alpaca. The Duke of Albany got some Bradford stuffs and alpaca for his bride, and several orders have been given by Princess Christian and the Princess Mary. Things are now looking up, thanks to Lady Bective and several of her followers, so that we shall now hear less of the cry of no work.—*The World.*

GREAT CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT OLDHAM.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS. ENTHUSIASTIC PROCEEDINGS.

(From the Oldham Daily Standard, May 4.)

ON Wednesday night a crowded and enthusiastic Conservative meeting was held in the Town Hall, Oldham. Mr. J. Wild, J.P. (Frankhill), vice-president of the Oldham Conservative Association, presided, and was supported by Mr. J. M. Maclean, of Chiswick (the second Conservative candidate for Oldham); the Rev. Canon Whittaker, &c., &c., &c. The attendance soon became so large that numbers of people almost blocked the doorways of the large room where the meeting was held.

The Chairman, who met with a hearty welcome, said before commencing that meeting he must apologise for the absence of their esteemed candidate Mr. Smith Taylor-Whitehead—(cheers)—who was at present on the Continent, and it would have been impossible for him to have arrived at Oldham in time for that meeting, or he would have been glad to be present. They were all very well aware that political events were developing themselves at the present time. They never opened the daily papers without some startling political announcement relating to some member of parliament having been released on parole, the resignation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the resignation of the Chief Secretary, or the release of suspects—(laughter and applause)—and the next thing they might look for was that Mr. Gladstone had suddenly bethought himself he would dissolve parliament. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) Whenever that time came, be it late or soon, the people of Oldham would be ready for the fight. (Applause.) He was quite sure that with the two good Conservative candidates they had, with an organisation so perfect and working with such harmony as their organisation, with the vast body of electors ready for the fray, whenever that election did come, Oldham would be able to give a satisfactory account of itself. (Applause.) He was convinced that when that time did come, with determination, energy, and the usual Oldham pluck, they would be able to return two Conservative members for Oldham. (Loud and continued applause.) After Mr. Maclean had addressed them he would be willing to answer any questions. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Maclean, who was received with deafening cheers, which were continued for some minutes, said he was much obliged for the cordial way in which the chairman had introduced him to that meeting, and he felt it a great privilege and honour to stand there that evening before so large a gathering of the electors of Oldham in the character of one of the candidates who hoped at the next general election to contest the representation of the borough of Oldham in the Conservative interest. (Loud cheers.) He noticed the other day that a journalist of Oldham who belonged to the opposite school of politics to him had been kind enough to introduce him in a very good-natured way to the notice of the constituency. He took that opportunity of thanking him for that act of courtesy. He observed that a writer—and what was by far too flattering an account of him, —(Mr. Maclean)—the journalist he referred to was good enough to say he was glad he (Mr. Maclean) was coming down to address them that evening because the Liberals would feel it some sort of satisfaction to give him a good beating. No doubt he said that in the secure consciousness of having a parliament which was only in the third year of its existence, and which he thought at the time might last perhaps some four years longer; but he was not at all sure that the opportunity the journalist seemed to long for might not be given him very much before the expiration of that term of office by the fall of an English parliament, because he was convinced that under the discredit the Government had brought upon itself by that astounding change of front which it executed on the Kilmainham Treaty—that it could not long continue to enjoy the confidence of the country, which he for his part believed indeed it had already lost, and that it could not even command the support of its own party in the third session of the servile majority which had hitherto obeyed its commands in the House of Commons. But he was afraid he ought not to use any strong language in speaking of the conduct of the Ministry, because he knew only too well how very sensitive the ministry were to any kind of censure upon their proceedings. The other day at Derby the Home Secretary, Sir Wm. Harcourt, was very profuse of his rebuking remarks to the Tories as a master, and he said in that speech he really lamented the decline in the tone of public life, because he noticed that the opponents of the Ministry actually had the audacity to censure them for their best of motives in what they did. Sir William Harcourt was quiet annoyed, and ashamed of the attacks made upon Mr. Gladstone. The only example the Home Secretary gave, however, so far as he (Mr. Maclean) could see, of the attacks made upon the Ministry was that Sir Stafford Northcote—(loud cheers)—had actually at Liverpool called Mr. Gladstone that "grand old man." (Laughter and cheers.) Surely that was not a very terrible offence. He had seen much worse language than that applied recently by a philosophic Radical journalist of London to Lord Salisbury, because that journalist, who seemed to be a very much better man than the Premier, had described Lord Salisbury as "that sacramental and sacerdotal person." If that was not bad language he did not know what was. But who was Sir Wm. Harcourt of all men that he should complain of bad language against his opponents? He was reminded by what Sir Wm. Harcourt said the other day of a distinguished Liberal who belonged to the last Liberal Ministry, and to whom the country owed a great debt of gratitude, because he was one of the men who were instrumental in pulling down that government—he meant Mr. Ayrton, in early life Mr. Ayrton was a resident in Bombay, and there a good deal of money in following the practice of the law. When Mr. Ayrton went away from Bombay, a number of native gentlemen, following their usual gracious practice on such occasion, accompanied him to the place to see him on board the steamer, and bid him farewell. They said a few words of kindly regret at his departure. Mr. Ayrton turned round to them, and said with great self-possession, which indeed he had always displayed through life, "my native friends, in bidding you good-bye, there is one thing I wish to say to you. During my career in Bombay I have always observed with regret the passion for litigation which is so strong a element

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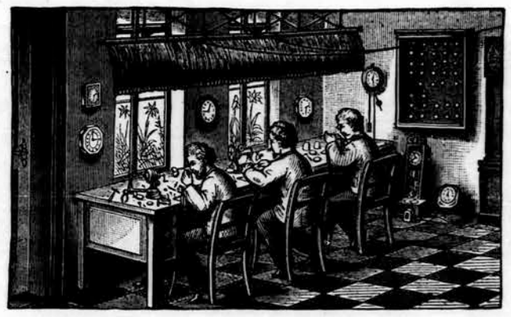

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